The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1896. XXXIV—NO. 44

AULTMAN PROPERTY.

Statements Made to the Court By the Plaintiff.

MRS. AULTMAN ON THE STAND.

She Tells in a Connected Way About Her Estate and How She Handles it—Her Personal Career—The Examination on Friday.

CANTON, Jan. 17.—The testimony of Mrs. Aultman in the guardianship case, taken in private, and occupying two days, has been given out. She gave an exhaustive history of her life and minute details of her estate. She testified that about $75,000 had come to her from her father's and sister's estate, and that all she received while Mr. Aultman lived was given to him to care for, and paid her at his death by the estate. Questioning led her through her courtship and marriage to Mr. Aultman. She said she never had hallucinations, and the stories credited to her of proposals of marriage from the Rev. Mr. Miller, Dr. Portman, and others, were fabrications out of whole cloth. She had made in one will, bequests to the Bast sisters because they ly served her well. They made no ffort to get her fortune or to have it re- ert to the Catholic church.

She called to see one of the girls at the riest's home and was introduced to Father Arnould. He spoke kindly to er. That was the only advance made y the Catholics. As to dancing, she aid Mrs. Harter's little girl had danced o her playing. Then the child wanted drs. Aultman to dance. Mimicking the ittle one, she touched her hands to her kirts, and took several steps across the oom.

She said she had no feeling against the amilies of Guardian Miller or Mrs. Harer, except in connection with this case, vhich she regards as persecution. Mrs. Harter did resent her marriage to Mr. Aultman, and called it a mercenary marriage in the presence of her husband, the ate George D. Harter, and Mr. Aultman. The former rebuked her, and her father, Mr. Aultman, censured her in private.

Mrs. Aultman, when her husband ied, gave up the family mansion and iture to the Harters because she aught her presence would not be pleasnt to them. An heirloom from her ather was a rosewood chamber suite. To get this Mrs. Aultman says she had o pay Mrs. Harter $500.

Bills introduced showed that Mrs. Aultman had been buying numerous nd expensive presents for the Harters nd Millers, and her counsel put much tress on the fact that these were gracefully accepted at and about the time of er alleged insanity. The presents consisted of jewelry, silver, diamonds, works of art, high priced shawls and similar articles.

She says that since Mr. Miller has been in charge she can find out practically nothing concerning her property. She is satisfied with most of the investments he had made at the time of the guardianship and would make no changes. Her main object in wanting a release is to endow a hospital built as a memorial to her husband. She had given her guardian $10,000 in her first will, but nothing in the one she desire to make good. In her cross examination she kept well to the main story. Her memory was faulty as to some dates and minute details asked for by opposing counsel.

The crush to secure seats in the court room on Friday morning was great as usual. Massillon was well represented, most of the visitors being ladies. Charles Swansen, Mrs. Aultman's coachman, was the firs witness. The burden of his testimony was that the plaintiff was rational.

Bertha Boren, one of her kitchen domestics, followed and was on the stand as THE INDEPENENT'S report el ses She testified that Mrs. Aultman's memory had been poor but seemed all right now. The witness swore that Mrs. George D. Harter and Miss Mary Harter had once said in her hearing that they were sorry Mrs. Aultman was not downright crazy so that she could be sent to a state institution, instead of remaining in Canton where her conduct continually subjected them to great mortification.

THAT HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

A Case of Being More Sinned Against Than Sinning.

A sensational dispatch to a Cleveland per intimates that the Hawaiian Band actically stranded at Youngstown, ells a harrowing story about one of Hawaiians becoming intoxicated, g possession of a shifting engine undertaking to run it, and also losis cornet. The story has aroused pprehension of the Massillon musi- whose instrument the Hawaiians ing. The Youngstown papers do prify this dispatch. It is true that s Brown, a b flat soloist, was lured by some untoward American into a saloon, where he became intoxicated. He was found yesterday morning in a dazed condition, and had lost his cornet. An angry engineer pretended that he had tampered with his engine, but it turned out that this was probably untrue, and ccusing engineer finally produced ornet, which was at his own home, returned it. The Vindicator says: Mayor Miller, after hearing the Hawaiian's plea to join his countrymen, decided not to hold him, as the evidence did not warrant arrest, and Brown was gratuitously furnished a ticket to New Castle by attaches of the police station and several kind-hearted firemen, who happened to be present at the time. Patrolman Gibson escorted Brown to the depot, to see that he boarded the train in safety."

It looks as if the Hawaiian had been more sinned against than sinning.

Death at Navarre.

NAVARRE, Jan. 16.—Walter DeCosta, the five year old son of J. E. Corl, died at 9 a. m.

MASSILLON DIVORCE CASES.

Decision in the Yost Case to be Handed Down on Monday.

CANTON, Jan. 16.—The divorce case of Mrs. John Yost was finished this morning. Judge McCarty, however, will consider the case until Monday next before rendering his decision. Lawyers Willison & Day, and Pease, Baldwin & Young were the counsel for the respective sides. Directly after the Yost case the witnesses in the case of Mrs. Rose Ann Morgan against John E. Morgan were called. Lawyers Willison & Day are employed by the plaintiff, and J. O. Garrett represents the defendant.

Judge McCarty granted Mrs. Morgan a divorce this morning immediately upon hearing the testimony and arguments. She was given possession of the business block and dwelling house in West Main street, but is to pay Mr. Morgan the sum of $225. The children were also left in Mrs. Morgan's care.

Mary J. Barr applied today for a divorce from Wm. J. Barr. They were married in December, 1894, and reside at Robertsville. Mrs. Barr claims that she was kicked and struck violently by her husband, and that she has been sadly neglected. The defendant has threatened to dispose of household goods belonging wholly to his wife, and the latter desires that he be restrained from doing so by order of the court. Alimony is also prayed for.

Harriet C Nash of Marlboro, has assigned to Thomas F. Turner. Assets are estimated at $6,000 and the liabilitiee at $5,000.

The will of Louis Monnot, of Nimishillen township, has been filed for probate.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Another Application for Divorce—Probate Court News.

CANTON, Jan. 17.—Willian Foreman applied today for a divorce from Myrtle Foreman.. They were married in Canton in 1890. Mrs Foreman is charged with infidelity and Sandy Cochran is named as correspondent, and both are now living in Cleveland.

The will of Charles H. Elmer, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. Margaret E. Elmer is the executive appointed.

In the assignment of Minus & Hills, of Minerva, and inventory and appraisement has been filed.

A public sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Homer Wartman, of Paris township.

A marriage license has been granted to Fred W. Smith and Gertrude F. Kale, of Alliance.

MRS. AULTMAN ON THE STAND.

She Proves a Good Witness in Her Own Behalf.

CANTON, Jan. 16.—Although Mrs. Aultman's examination in the case brought to free her from the guardianship of L L. Miller, was heard in private Wednesday afternoon, it is known that she made an excellent witness. She testified clearly and cogently, and told a connected story of her life, her estate and the history of the guardianship established on the plea that she was insane. Her first and second wills were introduced as part of the testimony. Her cross examination was not finished and was resumed today.

M. D. HARTER ON THE STAND.

He Testifies Concerning Business Transactions With Mrs. Aultman.

CANTON, Jan. 18.—The hearing of the Aultman case has been adjourned until January 27th, owing to the engagements of attorneys. The plaintiff rested this morning, in order to permit Michael D. Harter to take the stand for the defense. Mr. Harter was telegraphed for, and came on from Philadelphia. He testified that on February 1, 1889 he purchased stock in the Aultman Taylor Company, of Mansfield, to the par value of $245,000, for which he gave her a note for $250,000, payable in thirteen years. Upon this note is endorsed a payment of $20,500, and interest up to August 1st, 1895. This leaves Mrs. Aultman with $229,500 still owing her She holds stock to that amount as collateral. She had previously testified that she owned stock in this amount, while Mr. Harter produced papers to show that she owned nothing. His testimony was introduced in order to show that Mrs. Aultman had forgotten about the transaction, and assumed the collateral to be her own property.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

Prisoners Arraigned and Counsel Assigned by the Court.

CANTON, Jan. 18.—The prisoners confined and those released on bond who have been indicted by the grand jury were arraigned this morning before Judge McCarty:

William Shanks and Charles Leonard, charged with malicious destruction of property, pleaded not guilty.

Louis Martella, cutting with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty.

William Blackman and Charles Coe, burglary and larceny, both pleaded not guilty, and J. L. Robb and Robert Day were assigned as counsel.

John Marcen, shooting with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty.

Joseph D. Wilder, charged with bigamy, pleaded guilty.

George Frush, cutting with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty Attorney McDowell was assigned as counsel.

William Shanks and Charles Leonard, burglary and larceny, pleaded not guilty.

William E. Schwier, burglary and larceny, pleaded not guilty. Attorney Yohe was assigned as counsel.

William Blackman, shooting with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty. J. L. Robb and Robert Day were assigned as counsel.

William Blackman, shooting with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty. The same counsel was assigned.

The above cases will be tried during the week beginning February 3.

MAKING RAPID STRIDES

The Wheeling & Lake Erie and Its Prospects.

AN INCREASE OF 49.28 PER CENT.

The Largest Percentage of Gain in Net Earnings Shown in the Country—General Manager Blair's Plans for Improving the Property.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Wheeling & Lake Erie management has been making rapid strides of late in the direction of building up the property, and is preparing for further improvements of importance in the next six months.

For the first half of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896, the net earnings of the company increased 49 28 per cent., one of the largest percentages of increase in net that will be shown by any railroad property in the country during the same period.

Contracts for the erection of steel bridges have been awarded, and this week orders have been placed for ten 10-wheel, 50-ton locomotives. These are the largest engines yet used by the road.

It has been decided to raise the standard of the road 60-pound rails to rails weighing 75 pounds. This is a near approach to the Lake Shore standard. The fact that the Wheeling parallels the Lake Shore for 65 miles is as a constant incentive to perfecting the physical condition of the property. The first purchase of the new rails was made this week.

Negotiations are pending for a lot of 30-ton coal cars. The reason for the large additions to equipment is found in the experience of the past season, when, notwithstanding the increase in business and earnings, it was found impossible to handle the traffic offered. General Manager Blair asserts that 35 per cent. more business could have been handled had there been equipment available.

Arrangements have been made for a large amount of new business in 1896 The increase in equipment was necessary and can hardly fail to be profitable At the Huron docks the new machinery for loading and unloading vessels will be in place in time for this season's business. The building by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates of large steamers for use in transporting coal and ore on the lakes will lead to enlarged accommodations at the Huron docks. These improvements will give a dock capacity of over 400,000 tons of ore, or more than double their present capacity. From 12 to 15 miles of new sidings will be built during the year for more economical handling of train service.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

A NEWSPAPER WAR.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., Jan. 17.—Quite a newspaper stir is on tapis in this city at present. There are six weekly papers published here, the Tribune, Ohio Democrat, the Times, the Advocate, the Commonwealth, and the Beobachter, but up to yesterday no daily. The excitement aroused is over the announcement of one A. J. Baughman, of Steubenville, who has been here for several weeks, that on the 20th inst, he would issue the Evening Daily News, at a subscription price of ten cents per week. At first little attention was paid to Mr. Baughman's prospectus, but now that his material is arriving for the publication of the paper, our newspaper men are on their mettle and yesterday from the Times office was issued the first number of a new daily called the Daily Times, to be independent politically, and at a subscription price of ten cents per week. Whether the Times, with the aid of its brother publishers, will be able to strangle the "stranger" or not, in its begetting or in its infancy, a very short period of time will develop we opine.

A NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

ORRVILLE, Jan. 17.—Harry Taylor has been appointed superintendent of the Orrville Machine Co, and will perform generally the duties performed by Wm. M. Koppes, the retiring superintendent. Mr. Taylor has excellent clerical abilities, and will no doubt soon adapt himself to the arduous duties of the position.

MINE SHUT DOWN.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 17.—The Minglewood mine has been forced to suspend operations for several days owing to the caving in of a portion of the roof of an entry.

BURGLARS AT DALTON.

DALTON, Jan. 17.—Burglars made an attempt to break into E. A. Freet's clothing store, last night, but were frightened away before they had accomplished their purpose.

D. S. McElhinny, who was operated on by Drs. Reed and Hardy, of Massillon, is not recovering as expected, and it is thought another operation will be necessary.

Miss Lizzie McElhinny arrived home, this morning, from Lincoln, Neb.

FATAL ORRVILLE ACCIDENT.

ORRVILLE, Jan. 18.—Joseph Biddle, a young married man who was employed on the P., F. W. & C. railroad, was instantly killed while a fast freight was passing by. He lived in Burton City and leaves a young wife to mourn his death. He was in the act of picking up some tool that was close to the track and was struck with the engine.

The Orrville public schools gave an entertainment in the town hall last night to a large assemblage of our citizens. The exercises were pleasing as well as profitable to the public and pupils.

THE DEBATE AT GENOA.

GENOA, Jan. 18.—The immense crowd at the Genoa school house, where "literary" was held last night, threatened to burst out its sides. Over 400 were present from Massillon, Canton, New Berlin and Youngstown Hill. There was some disorder, but when Ulysses Von Kanel came out in his burnt cork sketch it was instantly quelled, and earnest attention followed. The question for debate was changed to the proposition that secret organizations were a detriment to the community. The discussion was heated and so was the house. To prevent such a jam it was proposed to charge five cents at the door next Friday night, when the question will be. "Resolved, That capital is not responsible for the depressed condition of labor."

PRESIDENT RATCHFORD'S VIEW

What He Thinks About the Local Organization.

President Ratchford, of the Ohio division of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued an important notice to the mine workers in the state through the Mine Workers' Journal. He asks that all secretaries notify him at Massillon where diamond bars or obstructions on screens are in use. He also asks for information in reference to coal companies that are not living up to the contracts to pay in cash and make deductions for store bills. He says that the object in doing this is to prevent, if possible, any friction that might result from hasty action as regards the removal of diamond screens, etc. It is the aim to give due notice to all companies in the state for their removal and to adjust themselves to the joint agreement between the miners and operators as expeditiously as possible.

The attention of President Ratchford was called by a Columbus Dispatch representative to the failure of the Massillon miners to meet in convention on the 14th inst., and he said: "This does not surprise me, knowing that the rank and file of the Massillon miners have never favored a local organization. Those who were favorable to its foundation were largely influenced by immature considerations and acted under hasty impulses. I have never opposed them in the slightest degree and have always believed that any form of organization among miners was an improvement upon unorganized labor. They have no organization, so to speak, and the strike of 1894 left them practically without any organization. I have always advised, whenever I addressed these miners, against local organization, as I knew that nothing would come from it. If the Massillon miners had been represented at the late state convention and supported the other low coal fields of the state, a differential of 9 cents would no doubt have been demanded at that convention, in accordance with the advice of the officials."

THINKS IT A MISTAKE.

Mr. Ratchford Speaks of the Call for the Miners' Convention.

President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, thinks that the independent association in this district has made a mistake in announcing that the next convention will take up the matter of demanding an advance on March 1st, if such advance is granted in Pittsburg on that date "I am surprised at these men," said Mr. Ratchford "Don't they know that that matter is all settled? Why, Captain Drake and Walter J. Mullins, as the operators' representatives from Massillon district, at our convention in Columbus, have already signed an agreement to pay this advance, if it is paid elsewhere. Yet in the face of this, the Massillon district officials want to make it appear that there is an open question concerning wages. It shows the weakness of an independent organization. The operators prefer to treat with a state association, and it is proved by the dealings of these Massillon operators with us, although their men still remain outside the breastworks."

JOHN M'BRIDE COMES HOME

Rest and Quiet are What He Wants for the present.

John McBride, who has returned to Massillon, was visited by a reporter at his East Tremont street home here this afternoon to learn if possible something about his future plans. "At present," said he, "I shall do nothing but rest and attend to a few private affairs. I have received propositions of a varied character, but for the time being I shall accept none of them."

Mr. McBride is now engaged in sorting out his papers and books, a laborious task which will demand his undivided attention for several days. With the exception of a slight cough Mr. McBride is enjoying the best of health, as his robust appearance unmistakably indicates. He still smokes some but he now contents himself with consuming about one-half the amount of tobacco he formerly did. Mr. McBride said that he was very unfamiliar with the postoffice situation, but judging from the newspaper reports he thinks that Mr. Shepley will be appointed.

TRAMPS IN MASSILLON.

What Marshal Markel Says on This Subject.

"Although an occasional tourist still finds his way into town," said Marshal Markel this morning, "the citizens ought to be supremely thankful that they are not more numerous. The authorities of all the surrounding town complain bitterly of the number of tramps whom they are forced to lodge and the time is still green in my memory when it was a common occurance for twenty or thirty of these fellows to apply to us the same night for lodging. When the fraternity heard that we had decided to shelter the knights of the road no longer, Massillon was stricken from the list of eligible towns, and this probably accounts for the scarcity of the gentry in these parts."

A Card of Thanks.

Frederick Wagner desires to thank the friends and neighbors living in the country, in the vicinity of East Greenville, who came to his assistance after the sudden death of his wife.

THE PAY OF TEACHERS.

Men Average Much More Than Women.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONER SAYS.

The Country Schools Show Signs of Improvement and Other Changes are Threatened for the Future—The Army of Instructors and Their Work.

The advance sheets of Commissioner O. T. Corson's report of the common schools of Ohio for the year ending August 31, 1895, are being distributed The commissioner says: "In the first place it is very evident that the country schools are entering upon a new era of better organization and more systematic management, which are certain to bring about better results. It is true, no doubt, that there are yet many poorly taught schools in the sub-districts, but the fact that so many townships are either investigating the question of supervision or have already adopted it, is conclusive evidence that the spirit or progress is abroad in the land."

Many favor township supervision who strongly oppose the Workman law. Supervision of township schools has been a legal possibility since 1873, but it was in operation in very few townships prior to the enactment of the Workman law, while there are now more than two hundred township superintendents in the state. To abolish this law and go back to the old double headed system would make effective supervision almost impossible. Under the provisions of the Boxwell law 17,025 pupils have been examined for admission into the high schools of the state; 8,786 of these have been successful.

The following interesting statistics are taken from the tables: Total number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 21,374; different teachers employed, 25,004; average monthly wages in township elementary schools: men, $36, women, $29; township high schools: men, $65, women, $49; separate district elementary schools: men, $64, women, $47; separate district high schools: men, $79, women, $73; number of pupils between the ages of six and twenty one years, 1,159,258; total enrolled, 817,490; total daily attendance, 593,465; total expenditures $13,805,105 96; number of directors in township sub-districts, 11,230; 88 county and no city institutes were held, 20,013 teachers attended and the expenses were $26,486.03. The report is full of educational information and suggestions. It should be in the hands of every teacher and school officer in the state.

The following lists were used by the county examiners at Canton, Saturday, Jan. 11:

GRAMMAR.

What are the leading benefits to be derived from the study of grammar?

Write one sentence that contains an adjective clause, a noun clause, and an adverbial clause.

Define the following grammatical terms: inflection, complement, notional verb, reflexive pronoun, cognate object. Illustrate each by example in a sentence.

Use in sentences the possessive plurals of the following words: son-in-law, knight-templar, she, mouse, and witness

Define participle. Name the three kinds and give examples.

Write sentences as follows: (1) one having a noun in apposition with a clause; (2) one having a clause in apposition with a noun; (3) one containing a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality; (4) one having an infinitive used independently; (5) one containing an inseparable phrase.

Name all the parts of speech that are used as connectives and give in sentences examples to illustrate each.

Write a composition of at least twelve lines on "Benefits of Township Supervision."

PHYSIOLOGY.

What exchange of gases takes place in the lungs?

Name five fluids that are agents in digesting food.

Explain why cleanliness of the skin is conducive to health.

Why does a child's posture in sitting or standing require careful attention?

Name the bones in the arm.

What is the difference between afferent and efferent nerves?

Give four rules for the care of the eyes

Define secretion, excretion and assimilation.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

What is mind? What is study?

How do you get your pupils to study?

What is meant by the "new education?" Name the leading Herbartians of this country.

Outline a typical lesson for a class of the fourth reader. Do you study the reading lesson before teaching it?

If a school is restless and inattentive what should the teacher do?

What three results should be secured in teaching penmanship?

How may the teacher win the good will of his school?

What works on education have you read within a year?

Complaint About Poles.

George Earl, whose farm lies just north of the city, has made complaint to the township trustees that the Postal Telegraph Company, which is constructing a line along his land, is placing its poles on the sidewalk, and the route as proposed will ruin several trees, including one fine elm. Township Trustee John McCane said this morning that it was against the law for the company to plant its poles on the road, which, including the ditches, is twenty-four feet wide; therefore the poles must go on the so called sidewalk. He thinks, however, that the matter can be settled amicably, and an effort will be made to do so.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.

The Allowance for Clerk Here Very Inadequate.

There is a possibility, at last, that the postoffice department will increase the allowance for clerk hire at the Massillon office, to a sum equal to Postmaster Russell's actual expenditures under this head. Special Inspector Wm. S. Moore, has recently been here, the visit having grown out of the solicition of Mr. Russell, and he assented to the proposition that the government allowance ought to equal the actual cost. Prior to September 1st, 1894, the allowance for clerk hire was but $1,700. It was increased to $2,000 on that date, but the cost of the service is $2,340, the difference being made up by Mr. Russell, personally. The law which went into effect July 1st, 1894, says in the most specific manner that the department shall pay all the expenses of maintaining each office, and the dictates of simple justice require that the allowance be increased Mr. Russell feels that while his own incumbency will be too short to enable him to profit by the proposed increase, his successor is entitled to it. The present salary list is as follows: Jerome Shepley, $720; Frank Brown, $600; D P. Merwin, $600; Milo Alden, $420; total, $2,340.

It is one of the incongruities of the department that while clerks who do a vast amount of hard work receive these small salaries, carriers are protected by law as to their hours of labor, and otherwise, and receive better pay. For instance, carriers in the Massillon office, who have been at work but four years, are getting $800 by law, while D P. Merwin, who has been an efficient clerk for 20 years, is paid only $600, and is put down in the government roster as a stamper and is credited with a salary of something like $100

The receipts of the Massillon office have increased from year to year, slowly but steadily. These are the figures: 1892, $12,623.63; 1893, $12,935.30; 1894, $13,288.55; 1895, $14,760.45. The receipts for 1895 by quarters were: March 31, $3,846 94; June 30, $3,102.66; Sept. 30, $3,909 19; Dec. 31, $3,901 66.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DEBATE.

Grammar School Pupils Argue About Venezuela.

A literary and debating society was formed in the A grammar department of the East street school yesterday afternoon. The rules of parliamentary law were followed to the letter. Mr Oberlin was made temporary chairman, Miss Shoemaker, secretary, and motions concerning different committees on arrangements were made, seconded and carried in due order. The question then considered for debate was, "Resolved, That there should be a war between the United States and Great Britain with regard to Venezuela." Masters Earl Kinnear, Earl Coleman and Walter Jones took the negative side. Their arguments pointed out the folly of two great nations waging war over such a small matter; spoke of the inefficiency of our navy, our coast defences, and the inadequacy of our present navy, to say nothing of the enormous debt which would cripple the country for years to come

The affirmative side, Masters Floyd Snyder, Ralph Oberlin and George Kramer, argued that though the Venezuela question is a small one, if Great Britain triumphs and gains possession of the disputed territory, it will be only the beginning of other acquisitions on this side of the Atlantic. They said also that we were certainly in as good a condition to fight as we were at the beginning of the Revolution, and that "we whipped them once and can do it again." The affirmative side was voted winner.

The subject of the debate for next Wednesday is. "Resolved, That the Indian has suffered more at the hands of the whites than the negro"

A BOLD, BAD MAN.

Mr. Hopkins Undertakes to Hoodwink the Township Trustees.

Mr Leander Hopkins, a young colored man employed at the Hotel Sailer, can congratulate himself today that he is not behind the bars. Some time ago Hopkins, who then shared the hospitality of the Wisdom household, on the West Side, applied to the township trustees for aid, stating that he was a married man and had come to this city from Cincinnati six months previous, and that he was entirely without means of support. Although, according to law, he was not yet a citizen of Perry township, the trustees assisted him, giving him an order for five dollars The Hamilton county authorities were then notified of the man's condition and were requested to make good the amount expended for his maintenance. The Hamilton county officials wrote back that no such man had ever been a resident of Cincinnati, and the street and number which he had named were not in existence. Hopkins was immediately arrested on a charge of obtaining aid under false pretenses, but was released last night by giving security for the amount he had received from the trustees. John Wisdom was evidently a party in the scheme, as the goods were delivered at his house and were used by the family.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Thus far this month 784 cars of coal have been loaded at the Krause, Western Ohio, Howells 1 and 2, and Pocock 1 and 2 mines located on the W. & L. E. railway.

The C., L. & W. ice house in this city is being filled with Chippewa lake ice.

O. P. Dunbar, of Norwalk, and P. J. Hines, of Toledo, master mechanic and traveling passenger agent, respectively, of the W. & L. E. railway, are in the city on official business.

Never

Say you didn't get a bargain if you don't attend Crone's big dress goods sale, which commences Monday morning, Jan. 20.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1896

School Commissioner Corson insists upon speaking of the school teachers of Ohio as "ladies" and "gentlemen," and moves around the good old fashioned words "men" and "women" as though there might be danger in contact.

The Canton Record encourages the expectation that the coming campaign will not be insipid by mentioning the candidacy of Robert Harrison Day, for the office of prosecuting attorney. This was to have been kept a secret, but like Judge Young's negotiations at Washington, it is out at last. Mr. Day will miss the playful attentions of General Sherwood during the canvass, but need not be deterred from entering the lists on that account. The banners for Robert Harrison Day are coming out from Tuscarawas township to old Lexington. Long may they wave! Mr. Upham and his two story hat. Mr. Carnes and his bi-metallic tongue. Mr. Day and his virile beauty are approaching the wire. May the best man win!

An interesting series of lectures is being delivered in Alliance, in St. Joseph's Catholic church, where the Rev. Mr. Graham, replying to the question, "Is dancing sinful?" is quoted as saying: "It is wrong. The common public dance is indeed wrong. No good Catholic is allowed to dance according to our discipline." The popular belief has always been that the Catholic church viewed dancing, card playing, and other of the common social diversions with toleration, on the theory that "to the pure all things are pure," provided they are indulged in within the limits of moderation. Mr Graham, however, makes the flat declaration that "it is wrong," and thus arrays the Catholic church with several of the Protestant denomination that strongly oppose dancing in any form. Perhaps he has been inaccurately reported.

The Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers will meet in Columbus, Jan. 21-24. Prof. R. M. Atwater will read a paper on retort coke ovens and resulting bi-products. Mr. Atwater is a man of large experience with this subject and is well qualified to demonstrate the advantages of this new industry, whereby the gas, ammonia and tar from the coal are saved, at the same time producing a commercial quality of coke. He has demonstrated that by adding a portion of the coking coals of Pennsylvania or West Virginia to the dry burning coals of Ohio, a good quality of coke can be produced and that the bi-products saved will yield a handsome profit. The subject is one of great importance and the operators of Ohio will be wise to inform themselves upon it We are within easy reach of the iron and steel producing region and if it is demonstrated that we can furnish coke as well as Connelsville, a great unopened future lies before us. Prof. N. W. Lord will explain the uses of the Calorimetric Bomb for the determination of the heating value of coals, which was on exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition. These are only two of the many practical subjects that will be taken up.

SHODDY AND STATE INSPECTION.

A very sensible citizen named J. E. Wing writes to the National Stockman and Farmer, complaining of the increase in the use of shoddy, and urging a system of state inspection for the protection of the innocent purchaser. While the multiplication of public offices is undesirable, on general principles, there is no sound reason why the things we wear should not be subjected to the same sort of scrutiny as the things we eat Mr. Wing proposes to send a state inspector to the factories, and if goods are genuine, have him furnish a label to this effect. THE INDEPENDENT sees great objection to this plan. Comparatively few of the worsteds and other woolens sold in Ohio are manufactured here. They are shipped in from the outside, in the piece and in a made-up condition. The only practical way to get at the matter is to put the dealer under the same responsibility as the grocer. Require him to see that an honest certificate is attached to each bolt of goods or single garment, setting forth the proportions of materials. If people want to buy shoddy that looks fair, let them do so, but at least let them know that it is shoddy, and provide inspectors and and penalties for violations of the proposed law.

The penalty we are paying for free wool, and the public demand for cheaper clothing, is clothing that is not only cheaper, but less servicable than ever before. It is estimated that the American mills alone are now using 100,000,000 pounds of shoddy annually. This is equal to 240,000,000 pounds of raw wool, and is a vastly increased quantity. The retail dealers are honest in their transactions with the public, but they cannot successfully combat the tendency of the times. Given a law following this line of thought, they can compel the manufacturers to guarantee their goods, and in case the latter furnish false statements, can obtain recourse if fined by the state authorities.

MR. BROOKS AS A FARMER.

J. Twing Brooks, of Salem, is not generally accounted a farmer. It is more easy to associate him with railroads and corporation law. Nevertheless Mr. Brooks knows a thing or two, and he expressed himself fully at a dinner given to President Canfield of the Ohio State University, at the Columbus club.

Mr. Brooks dwelt somewhat more gloomly than THE INDEPENDENT thinks was necessary on the troubles of the farmer, although in a general way it is true that the new system of farming by machinery on immense tracts of Western land, has fallen heavily upon the farmers of the Eastern states, who have small holdings, and cling to old methods. This condition, as Mr. Brooks says, is not a transient phenomenon, but the result of the forward march of civilization, and it is just as well for the farmers of Ohio to realize that "the world is leaving them behind," and if they would escape personal ruin they must be quick about it.

The dairy interest Mr. Brooks reckons to be the one offering most encouragement to our people. "Wise men," he declares, "predict that the future seat of empire in the production of iron and steel in America, will be within the triangle, at whose points are the cities of Cleveland, Pittsburg and Buffalo. The best market for choice farm products is where the swarming population earns large wages in the heat and glare of the furnaces and mills. Why do not the farmers of Ohio seize upon this opportunity and supply that market with the best butter and cheese that America has produced?" Here is where Mr. Brooks began to warm up and complain of the inactivity of our Ohio people.

"It is a reproach to them," says he. "that her grocers go to Central New York to buy cheese. It is a greater reproach to them that the wideawake farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota ship annually across the state of Ohio to Eastern cities, tens of thousands of tons of butter, a large part of which Ohio could put into market if she would, but which she will not do because her farmers are asleep while her Western neighbors are wide awake."

He calls upon the Ohio University to rouse the farmers of the state. It must teach them that a few good cows are his best investment. It must teach them that if one-half of the cows of the state were slaughtered at once, the owners would be richer, not because there would be fewer cows, but because one-half the cows in the state are not worth their keeping; in other words, they do not pay their board. This startling fact was not stumbled on, not guessed at; it was the result of a long-continued and careful test.

Especially important, concludes Mr. Brooks, will be the value of lessons in the art of butter and cheese making so that the young farmers' sons, having informed themselves on the practical and scientific side of dairying, may return and introduce methods and business ways which will soon turn years of loss into years of profit, and make farming pay and farmers happy.

GERMANS CELEBRATE.

The Emperor Sends Greetings to Bismarck.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION

The Twenty fifth Anniversary of the Formation of the Empire—The Destination of the Flying Squadron Still Secret—M. Floquet's Death.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The 25th anniversary of the formation of the German Empire was celebrated all over Germany Emperor William made an address in the White Hall of the Castle, surrounded by his ministers of state generals of the army, admirals, kings and princes. William also sent an autograph letter to Bismarck thanking him for his illustrious services, and saying that a life-sized portrait would be sent to the ex-chancellor as a souvenir of his invaluable service to the Empire.

NOT GOING TO BERMUDA.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—[By Associated Press]—The admiralty department says the destination of flying squadron has not been determined, except that it is not going to Bermuda, nor any where in American waters at present.

THE ASHANTI WAR OVER.

ACCNA, Jan. 18.—[By Associated Press]—The Ashanti war is ended. The British occupied Coomassie, the capital, without opposition. Prince Henry, of Battenberg, and half of the white troops have returned to the coast.

ANOTHER BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

PEKIN, Jan. 18.—[By Associated Press.]—The British minister has presented his ultimatum to the Chinese Governor, demanding the opening of the West River.

M. FLOQUET DEAD.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—[By Associated Press.]—M. Floquet, ex-minister of the interior, is dead.

WE BOSS THE AMERICAS

In a Resolution Adopted by Senate Foreign Committee.

MONROE DOCTRINE STRENGTHENED

The Resolution Declares That All Boundary Disputes on the American Continent Must Be Settled to Suit Us—May Cause Entanglements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The resolution drawn by Senator Davis and adopted by the senate committee on foreign affairs will prove to be a clear and strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine when its test is made public. It is a more forceful declaration than any that has been introduced in congress on this subject, and its terms are so explicit that they cannot be misunderstood. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as set forth in the resolution is held to be vital to the welfare of this country and the countries of the American continent. The doctrine, it is asserted, is now in force and has been in force ever since it was established by President Monroe. The resolution declares it to mean that the acquisition by purchase, aggression or otherwise of any territory on the American continent by a foreign power is an unfriendly act, and such acquisition will not be permitted by the United States.

The most important feature is that which touches upon a new phase of the Venezuelan question in the report that England and Venezuela may reach an agreement, and that English money will settle the boundary dispute. The resolution declares that in case boundary disputes on the American continent between foreign governments and American governments are decided by arbitration, agreement, purchase, or in any manner whatever, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated in such arbitration or agreement In fact, it means that arbitration or agreement between foreign governments and governments on the American continent as to boundary disputes cannot become binding or effective unless sanctioned by the United States, and that the government is satisfied that no part of the American continent has been ceded to a foreign power by such arbitration or agreement. This practically makes the United States the arbitrator between foreign governments and those of the American continent in all boundary disputes.

This portion of the resolution is considered most important and far-reaching in its effects. It caused misapprehension among some members of the committee, as it is claimed that it may lead to many entanglements. On the other hand, the supporters of the resolution say that it leaves everything in the hands of the United States, where the final decision should be, and that the United States will interfere only when the Monroe doctrine has been violated.

The resolution is drawn with a view of covering every possible contingency that may arise in boundary disputes, or the acquisition, or the sale of territory by one foreign government to another on the American continent or islands that are considered a part of the western hemisphere.

THE PENSION BILL PASSED.

Some Amendments Not Allowed Will Be Reported In Another Form.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The house has passed the pension appropriation bill, to the consideration of which it has devoted the entire week, and then adjourned until Monday. Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) raised points of order against all new legislation proposed in the way of amendments, such as that looking to making a pension a "vested right," etc., and Mr. Dingley of Maine, who was in the chair, sustained him In this way the clause in the bill changing existing law so as to allow widows to obtain pensions under the act of 1890 whose net incomes did not exceed $500 per annum was stricken out.

Mr. Bartlett, however, did not raise the point against the provisions making pensions under the act of 1890 rejected, suspended or dismissed and afterward allowed to date from their first application.

It was announced in the debate that bills covering the amendments ruled out would be reported from the invalid pensions committee. The pension bill as passed carries $141,325,820, about $50,000 less than the estimate. The bill was passed 50 days ahead of any previous pension appropriation bill.

A PLEA FOR PENSIONERS.

The G. A. R Committee Asks For Certain Legislation In Their Behalf.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.—Members of the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic have appeared before the house committee on invalid pensions. Those present included General Walker, commander-in-chief, ex-officio of the committee; General Robert Beath of Philadelphia and General Ketchum of Indiana

All of the visitors addressed the committee and referred to what they said was the great unrest and fear existing among the pensioners of the country over the possibility of their pensions being reduced or cut off and pointed out the desirability of legislation more definitely and clearly defining the practice in the department in this respect. The committee also urged action by congress that will do away with much of the technicality that they say now exists in the prosecution of claims for pensions. The Pickler bill, which is designated to bring about the change desired by the Grand Army received the committee's endorsement.

Pope Has-n't Offered to Arbitrate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Cardinal Satolli has not tendered the services of Pope Leo as arbitrator in the Venezuelan controversy, nor has the cardinal received, up to this time, any intimation that he will be called upon to offer the services of the pope in that capacity. This is the answer given at the residence of the cardinal in response to inquiries as to the report in the London Chronicle that the pope had taken this step through the American delegate.

HARRISON

He States That He and Mrs. Dimmick Will Wed After Lent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 Ex-President Harrison has announced that he and Mrs. Dimmock are engaged to be married. The marriage will not take place until after lent.

Mrs. Dimmick, to whom the ex-president is engaged, is better known in Indianapolis and Washington than in New York, during the life of Mrs. Harrison, who was her aunt, Mrs. Dimmick practically governed Mr. Harrison's household in Indianapolis and directed the household affairs of the white house during the period that Mrs Harrison was ill and prior to her death. That Mrs. Dimmick was a favorite with the then president in Washington is without a doubt. At all state functions she received, with Mrs. Harrison, when alive, and acting in her place when she was sick. It is understood that the step was not taken by General Harrison without consulting his children, of whom he is very fond Mrs Dimmick is 40 years of age, tall and a strikingly handsome brunette

MRS. DIMMICK.

The ex-president will probably leave for Indianapolis on Monday, returning to Washington in time to argue the Stanford law suit.

TWO CAR CLEANERS KILLED.

An Engine Runs Into a Crowd in New York Two Injured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A light engine ran into a crowd of car cleaners who were walking the tracks on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at One Hundred and Forty second street, killing two women and injuring two other women and a man so badly they will probably die. This is the list of dead and injured.

The dead are: Lizzie Becker, 30 years old, and Delia Mahan, 36 years old.

The injured are: Maria Druff, 65 years old, internal injury; Maggie Tracey, 35 years old, right leg cut off, and Louis Yender of 449 West Forty-second street, both legs broken.

A West Virginian Promoted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Blaine W Taylor of West Virginia has been appointed chief clerk of the postoffice department. He has held the office of superintendent of the division of postoffice supplies since the beginning of this administration.

A Mayor Burns Bibles

LIMA, Peru, Jan 18 —The mayor of San Miguel has seized and caused to be burned in the public square of the city all the Bibles and stock of the local agent of the American Bible society

HIS REAL MISSION HERE

Frederick Dilcher and His Work Among the Miners.

HIS SUCCESS AS AN ORGANIZER.

A Quiet Effort on the Part of the National Miners' Organization to Recover Lost Ground in the Massillon District—Will the Independent Organization Yield?

When Frederick Dilcher, member of the executive board of the U. M. W of A., said that he had come to the Massillon district "to see the boys," he spoke the truth, although he did not say what he intended to accomplish by this meeting. But he has seen and his real mission here is now plainly apparent to all. He has met the miners employed at the Krause mine No 2, and they, by a substantially unanimous vote, have decided to again unite with the national organization.

News of similar meetings throughout the valley has reached town and it is evident that Mr. Dilcher's efforts have not been in vain. Mr. Dilcher, in company with M. D. Ratchford and John McBride went to Canton this morning, and in a hurried conversation, while aboard a moving car, Mr. Dilcher admitted that his real object in coming to these parts was to endeavor to induce the seceders to return to the national fold and that he was quite satisfied with his work.

"Had Mr Dilcher's coming to the Massillon district anything to do with the failure of the local miners to hold their annual convention?" is a question which is greatly agitating some people at present.

Mr. Dilcher had been in the district for a week at that time, and though the call for the convention had been extensively advertised, not enough delegates reported to form a quorum. Some of the miners now believe that after listening to Mr. Dilcher's arguments, the employes of these unrepresented mines, having grown tired of their independent union refused to send delegates to the convention

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan 16

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 70@71c, No 2 red, 69@70c

CORN New No. 2 yellow car, 25½@26c, new No. 2 shelled, 22@23½c; high mixed shelled, 31 33c, mixed car, 30@31c

OATS—No 1 white, 23½@24c, No 2 do 23@23½c; extra No 3 white, 22@22½c light mixed, 21@21½c.

HAY—No 1 timothy, $17 00@17 50, No 2 timothy, $16 25@16 50 mixed clover $14 50@14 75; packing, $9 50@10 00, No 1 feeding prairie, $13 50@14 50, wagon hay $18 00@19 00 for timothy

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 26@27c; Ohio fancy creamery, 23@24c; fancy country roll, 14@16c, low grade and cooking, 7@10c

CHEESE—Fancy New York, September make, full cream, large size, 10½@11c; New York flats, 11½@12c, fancy Ohio's, September make, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12½@13c; limburger, 11@11½c, Ohio Swiss in tubs, 11½@12c, Swiss, in square blocks, 13@13½c

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 21@22c; cold storage, 17@18c

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 90@70c per pair; live chickens, small, 40@50c; spring chickens, 45@55c, as to size, dressed chickens, 10@12c per pound, live ducks 75@80c per pair; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound, dressed, 13@14c, live geese, $1 00@1 25 per pair

GAME—Rabbits 30@35c per pair, quail, $1 75@2 00 per dozen, pheasants, $5 50@6 00 per dozen; squirrels, 50@75c per dozen, grouse, $6 00@7 00 per dozen, venison whole 12@13c, saddles, 17@18c

PITTSBURG, Jan 16.

CATTLE—Receipts light market steady; prices unchanged We quote as follows: Prime, $4 40@4 75 good $4 20@4 40, good butchers, $3 80@4 10; rough fat $3 60@3 80; bulls, cows and stags, $1 50@3 30, feeders, $3 25@3 80, fresh cows and springers $15 00@40 00

HOGS—Receipts light, demand good, market steady, medium weights selling best We quote as follows Prime light and pigs, $3 95@4 05, medium weights, $4 05@4 10, heavy hogs, $3 80@3 90, roughs, $3 00@3 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light; demand fair, market steady We quote the following prices Export wethers, $3 60@3 80, prime sheep, $3 30@3 50; good, $3 00@3 25; fair, $2 25@2 75, common, $1 75@2 00, culls, 75c@1 25 Lambs $2 50@4 90 Veal calves, $5 50@6 00, heavy and thin calves, $2 50@3 50

CINCINNATI, Jan 16

HOGS—Market active and higher at $3 50@4 00 Receipts 6 800 head, shipments, 3,600 head

CATTLE—Market steady at $2 50@4 15. Receipts 600 head, shipments, 200 head

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep easy at $1 25@3 50 Receipts, 300 head; shipments 300 head Lambs, quiet at $3 00@4 75

NEW YORK Jan 16

WHEAT—Spot market dull, No 2 red, 70¼; No 1 hard, 70¼c

CORN—Spot market quiet, No 2, 35⅝@35½c.

OATS Spot market dull, No 2, 24c

CATTLE—European cables quote American refrigerator beef at 7 48½ per pound

SHEEP AND LAMBS Market for sheep dull and weak; common to choice, $2 50@3 85; culls, $1 75 per head Lambs, $4 40@5 12½ for medium to prime

HOGS—Market nominal at $3 75@4 15.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date January 20, 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	65
Rye per bushel	40
Oats	30-32
Corn	30-32
Barley	60
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$3 50-3 80
Timothy Seed	$150-$1 80
Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$14 00-16 00

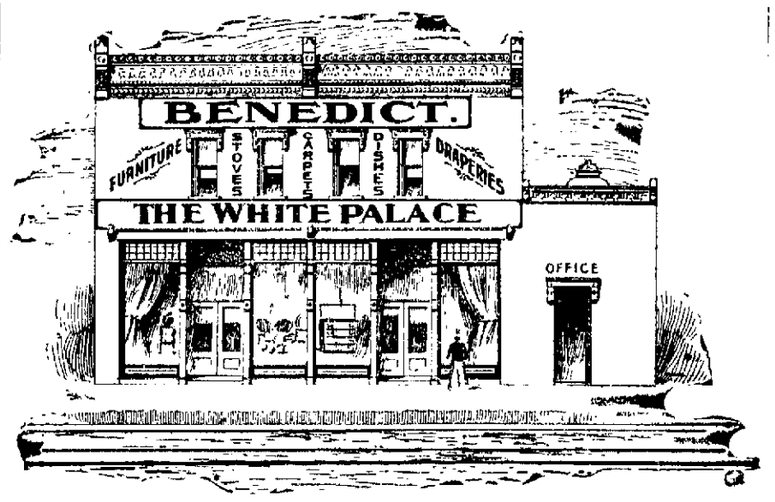
PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs per dozen	20
Lard per pound	7
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	60
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 90-2 10
Potatoes,	25
Onions,	25
Apples,	60
Evaporated Apples, choice,	10-11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt per barrel	$1 00-$1 20

THE INDEPENDENT Co. prints report cards just the way the teacher wants them.

One-fourth Off!

One Dollar for 75c.



Clearance Sale!

JANUARY

63 and 65 South Erie Street.

GREAT BIG

Irresistible Temptations!

Our big sales are the great achievement of the hour, the accomplishment of the most modern successful merchandising. It is sales like this one that has made our store so famous.

One Carload of New Carpets Just Received.

The Brightest, the Best, the Handsomest Patterns you ever looked upon.

SEE OUR WINDOWS!

AUCTION! At 42-44, the old stand, Saturday afternoon and evening, the 18th, also Monday evening, the 20th.

BENEDICT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A $100,000,000 JOB.

IT WILL COST THIS SUM TO FIX UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

But Uncle Sam Has Still Seventy Millions or More to Spend—Senator Matthew Quay Said to Favor Big River and Harbor Appropriations.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The recent floods in the Mississippi river, in which a rise of 22 feet in two days was recorded at St. Louis and a similar one at Cairo soon after, was in reality far more startling to read about than it was in any potentiality of evil. The telegraphic reports of the weather bureau from all parts of the country showed conclusively that it was a local matter and not likely to do great damage.

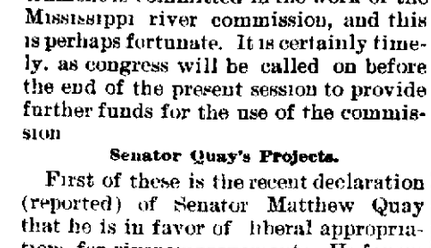
Certain other recent reports, however, together with the floods, have served to attract attention to the great $100,000,000 job to which the United States government is committed in the work of the Mississippi river commission, and this is perhaps fortunate. It is certainly timely, as congress will be called on before the end of the present session to provide further funds for the use of the commission

Senator Quay's Projects.

First of these is the recent declaration (reported) of Senator Matthew Quay that he is in favor of liberal appropriations for river improvements. He favors the expenditure of $50,000,000 in the construction of dams in the Ohio and the upper Mississippi, where 68 different dams are proposed, and he would have half as much again spent in kindred work elsewhere.

Next comes the report that outside the mouth of the Eads jetties, in the South pass, through the delta, there has formed the great bar which was foretold by engineers when the construction of the jetties was begun. It was even then recognized by the best engineers—though Captain Eads never acknowledged it—that even if he should secure enough "scour" between his jetties to carry the silt out to sea, and so prevent its choking the channel, it would drop to the bottom outside and form the bar which now exists.

The Eads jetties, however, are not a part of the work of the Mississippi river commission, and the fact that they will have to be extended for a very consid-



SENATOR MATTHEW QUAY

erable distance farther out to sea in order to maintain their usefulness is interesting to the commissioners only in the sense that it shows something of the practical working of the theory on which their operations are conducted.

Power of the Commission.

Originally they were empowered only to improve the channel of the river, that being a work clearly within the scope of the general government. It was held at first that the building of the levees to prevent local overflows was purely a local work and should not be paid for by a taxation of the whole nation Now, however, and for a number of years past, their powers have been larger, and they build or repair levees wherever in their judgment it is necessary There has been a deal of protest against this on constitutional grounds, but none of it has been effectual, and, as a matter of fact, nearly $10,000 000 has been expended of United States money by the commission in the construction of levees.

This may not seem startling when it is recalled that when President Hayes appointed the original commissioners it was estimated that the expense of their work would "not exceed $46,000,000." But as levees were not embraced in that estimate, and as the estimate even on the original work is now acknowledged to have been too small, it is plain that the expense to which Uncle Sam is committed is something enormous even for a nation as rich as ours is. Some details of this expense up to date and of the formation of the commission may be interesting.

The commission is composed of seven members. Three are United States army officers of reputation as practical engineers, one is a member of the coast and geodetic survey and three are civilians. Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Gillespie is the present president, he having succeeded General Comstock. His army associates are Major Hanbury and Lieutenant Colonel Stickney. Mr. Whiting represents the coast survey, and the civilians are Mr. B. M. Harrod of Louisiana, Mr. Robert S. Taylor of Indiana and Mr. Henry Flad of St. Louis. The commission was created by act of congress in June, 1879, and was directed to "report in full on the practicability, feasibility and probable cost of the various plans known as the jetty system, the levee system and the outlet system, as well as upon such others as they deem necessary." Such a report was made, and the work of the commission was projected and has been prosecuted on the revetment system, which may be roughly described as a modification of the jetty system and analagous to it. But, as was said, the levee system has been added to this, and this addition, it is claimed, is the reason of the enormous increase in the estimate of the total cost of the work when it shall be completed, if, indeed, it should ever be possible to bring it to a state of completion.

For it has now been recognized that $100,000,000 is a moderate estimate of this ultimate cost, and even that amount is considered by some of the most conservative engineers in the country to be entirely inadequate. Moreover, when the work shall be completed, it will require constant repairs and close and costly supervision to keep it in order and maintain the effectiveness which is hoped for by those who believe in the commission's theories. As has been intimated, there are very many engineers who do not believe in these theories, and who look upon the work as comparatively useless and the money as practically thrown away.

Present Status of the Matter.

As a matter of course this money has not been and will not be appropriated in a lump sum, nor is the work expected to be complete for many years to come. Up to 1892 there had been about $20,000,000 appropriated and expended, but $1,000,000 of this was for surveys, examinations and the like and has never been reckoned in the total of moneys appropriated for the actual work of construction. The $19,000,000 that had been at different times set aside for that purpose was practically exhausted when the river and harbor bill came up for consideration in 1892, and one item of that bill as it was finally passed and became a law provided for the appropriation of $10,000 000 more, making a total of $29,000,000 appropriated up to the present time, exclusive of the expenses of the surveys.

This $10 000 000 appropriated in 1892, was not made immediately available for the commission, but was set aside in four equal, annual sums, one for each fiscal year up to and including the present one, which expires next June. And it must be explained that there is now remaining an unexpended balance of about $2,000,000, which is ample, if not more than sufficient, to carry on the work now in progress until the expiration of the year

The present congress, therefore, has to consider the question of how much money to set aside in the river and harbor bill for the prosecution of this vast work, which has cost $30,000,000 and is expected to cost $70,000,000 more. The 17 years already consumed may not be any ground for estimating the time required for completing the work, as that may be pushed more rapidly or more slowly according to the will of congress. Senator Quay's utterance is therefore seen to be significant and important. It is pleasant to recall the fact that no misuse of money has ever been charged against any one in connection with the commission. JOHN ESTERBROOK.

ON THE STRAND.

Sauntering Through the Most Wonderful Thoroughfare In the World.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Jan. 6.—There is a saying to the effect that every one who is any one will be found at some time or another on the Strand. And I believe this saying to be true, for in no thoroughfare in the world will you meet so many distinguished, interesting and wandering persons in the same lapse of time.

Yes here comes every one who is any one. They may not come today or tomorrow, or next week, or next month, but they will probably come next year or after.

Here walks London, nay, here walks the world—statesman, laborer, pure woman, low woman, actor, artist—aye, all the human types and their variations pass you by. You gaze upon the index of the civilization of the world. You look upon the faces of those that build and weave, those that destroy and rend, those that idle and enjoy. You look upon your kind as it appears in all its growths and development and progressions and degenerations.

Here is your mighty, who has swerved and spanned immense rivers, who has chained lightning, who has pierced the bowels of earth, who has conquered elements and oceans. Here is your cruel, who has slain its kind. Here is your noble and grand, who has died for its kind. They walk by you. They carry the mark of their deeds and what will be their deeds in their faces. Here are nobleness and meanness and capacity and impotence

You think of the old civilization that sank long, long ago into the sea of oblivion. You wonder if they had a street such as this in their town of towns—a world street that told of the time, and the tone, and the temper of its civilization.

Was there such a street in Babylon, or in Rhages, or in world conquering Rome? If there was, how did the people look in it? What was the dominant expression in their faces? How would they look if you were to suddenly see them thronging past you now?

And thus you dreamily put questions to yourself, and you think and speculate as you pass on—on, on in the flow of this sea of humans; on, on with those beings who are at once your fellows and not your fellows You feel more alone than if you were in the middle of a broad desert, for here is taken away from you some of the sense of your individuality If you met a stranger in a desert, you might speak to him, but here you must not. It is not according to the code In the desert you may act according to the sublime code laid down by Christ; here you must act according to the vile code laid down by fear, distrust and the loathsome lusting after gold.

But still, to be just and fair, there is another side to man as he hurries along the Strand, a fine side. Note how quickly he will fly to the assistance of any one who suddenly meets with an accident See how he will interfere if any one is maltreating or robbing another. He will do and help to his utmost. If you study man in these grand moments, you will like and love and feel proud of him, paradox though he be.

BART KENNEDY.

Carlyle's "Most Fool" Phrase.

Where, how and when did Carlyle declare that his countrymen were "mostly fools?" According to Mr. Justin McCarthy, in an article in this paper, as also, rather curiously, according to Mr. Frances Espinasse in his recently reprinted articles from The Bookman, it was in an appeal (printed in The Spectator) to Lord John Russell, then premier, to do something for the industrial improvement of Ireland. According to fact, however, it was in the "Latter Day Pamphlets," in the chapter on parliaments. In the appeal to Lord John Russell Carlyle merely speaks of his countrymen as "twenty seven millions, many of whom are fools," in the "Latter Day Pamphlets," in the chapter on parliaments, he says:

"Consider, in fact, a body of 658 miscellaneous persons set to consult about business, with 27,000,000, mostly fools, assiduously listening to them and checking and criticising them—was there ever since the world began, will there ever be till the world end, any business accomplished in these circumstances?"—Westminster Gazette.

A Philanthropist.

"I have always read," soliloquized the kind hearted man, "that the most dangerous place in a railway car going at full speed is a seat near the stove. In the event of a collision the occupant of such a seat is either thrown with great violence against the stove or crushed by the telescoping of the cars and slowly burned to death. I will keep the dangerous seat I am occupying here near the stove. I will not expose that lady standing up in the aisle to the risk of death or lasting disfigurement."

And with heroic self sacrifice the kind hearted man kept his seat and went on reading his paper.—Chicago Tribune.

A Sympathetic Child.

His Mother—You see, your grandpapa is very sick. Say something to him

The Son—Grandpa, would you like to have soldiers at your funeral?—L'Illustration.

Talmage Now Reigns Supreme.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.—The agreement between the co pastors of the First Presbyterian church, Rev Dr T Dewitt Talmage and Rev Adolos Allen, has been settled by the church session calling for Mr Allen's resignation

To Promote the Interests of Silver

LANSING, Mich., Jan 18.—An executive committee of nine, representing different political parties, has been appointed by the free silver conference, who will carry on the work of organization and education

RHODES IS NOT AFRAID

Declared He Would Meet His Detractors Without Flinching.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former premier of Cape Colony, was interviewed previous to sailing for England and said: "I am no coward; I shall not resign my seat in parliament, but shall meet my detractors I shall be satisfied if civil rights are granted to the Uitlanders.

"I intend to be present at the annual meeting of the Chartered company in London, when I shall address the shareholders on recent events."

After the Populist Convention

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Representatives from this city, Indianapolis and Milwaukee have made arguments before the Populist national committee for the national convention It has practically been decided to call the convention to meet July 21 and to fix the representation at one delegate for each United States senator and congressman and one for each 2,000 votes cast by the Populists at the last national election

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Farm and Household Novelties.

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BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

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Have entered into an arrangement whereby they are enabled to give to ever new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews, without extra cost, two excellent monthly journals

AMERICAN FARMER AND FARM NEWS.

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WOMANKIND.

The opportunity to procure the three productions will last but a short time, and the opportunity should not be lost.

THE INDEPENDENT CO

MASSILLON, O.

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now my friends We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE SEE SEE

How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building

Ou Repair Department Is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 192.

PERRY H. YOUNG

Close Out We Must. Close Out We Will

Clearance Sales Swamped! Fire Sales Not It It!

Our time with you is getting short and we must dispose of our goods at once, therefore

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, We Commence the GREATEST DRESS GOODS SALE

ever held in this section. Come and surprise yourself. 100 pieces of our

Best Dress Goods, Consisting of Broadcloths, Serges, Plaids, Henriettas. Cashmeres

etc. Values ranging from 75c to $1.25, all go at the ridiculously low price, 50c a Yard. Go they must.

Think of it, you get a good fine dress for the price of a cheap one Now it remains for you to be up and moving. if you don't some one else will, as no one seeing these goods will hesitate for a moment. It will be a case of speak quick. We ask no one to buy, but want everybody to come and see.

CRONE'S CLOSING OUT SALE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Oertle, in Young street, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Hemal, of Center street, a daughter.

J. C. Sear, of Akron, will succeed Assistant Superintendent Aimer, of the Prudential Insurance Company of this city.

Mrs. Catharine Poorman, mother of Mrs. W. Graham, died very suddenly at her home in Camp Creek, Friday evening.

Representative Wilhelm has introduced a bill providing for the distribution of Volume 12 of the roster of Ohio soldiers.

Isaac Newman, an aged and respectable resident of Canton, died this morning at the home of his daughter in West Fourth street.

Invitations have been received in this city for a grand ball to be given by Miss Estella Wernet, at Wernet's hall, Canton, next Thursday evening.

The Conrad accommodated over eighty guests last night. The transient business is gradually growing better. Several applied for rooms who could not be accommodated

Solomon Margolies and family, formerly of New York city, now reside at 72 Oak street in this city. Mr. Margolies is a brother of Meyer Margolies, of this city, and he expects to embark in the dry goods business here.

Mrs. Hannah Edmondson and little son Wesley, of Cleveland, who have been visiting friends at New Berlin the past two weeks, are now the guests of Mrs. Edmondson's mother, Mrs G. W. Bowman, corner Charles and West streets.

Massillon also fares well in the arrangement of state senate committees. Senator Williams is placed on the finance committee, where he can be of untold service. He is also chairman of the committee on insurance and a member of the committees on manufactures and commerce, and revision.

Henry Vincent, who has succeeded Carl Browne, as J. S. Coxey's political manager, is in St. Louis, where the People's party committee are in session to determine the place for holding the next convention. Mr. Vincent thinks that the convention will be held in Chicago.

J. B. Aimer will leave today for Elgin, Ill., to take charge of the Prudential Insurance Company's office in that city. Mrs. Aimer will follow in a few weeks. Mr. Aimer has had charge of the local office for three years and conducted a successful business. His efforts at Elgin will no doubt be crowned with as much success.

The date of the complimentary recital to be given by Mr. A. B. Bender, at the home of Mr. Peter Gribble, in Plum street, is announced for Tuesday evening, January 28. Mr. Bender as pianist will be assisted by Miss Bessie Barney, of Cleveland, Miss Lida McBride, Mr. Harold Howald and a few of his pupils. The programme will be published next week.

"There are not nearly so many public sales this winter as last," said a man who should know. "My business requires me to attend about all of them. In the fall of '94 and winter of '95 I attended sixty five. In the corresponding period, one year later, there have not been half so many. I guess the farmers of this vicinity feel easier financially than they did."

"We have the best city clerk we have had in twenty years," remarked Clement Russell, this morning. "He keeps the books of the city in good shape and transacts business according to law. It is a gratifying fact, too, that at last a board of revision has been organized. The municipal code has authorized one for a quarter of a century, but it has never before been possible to get it formed."

A dispatch to THE INDEPENDENT from J. S. Libornio, leader of Hawaiian band, says that Oscar Bernard will return on Monday bringing with him the instruments borrowed of the Massillon bands. Members of the local organizations have been uneasy for several days and sent a man to Beaver Falls today, with orders to secure their instruments, believing that they had permitted the strangers to have them long enough.

Miss Wales pleasantly entertained a party of ladies Thursday afternoon, at progressive euchre, in honor of Miss McCallam, of Pittsburg. There were seven tables, and twelve games were played. Miss Laura Russell took the first prize, a pair of silver scissors, and Miss Kuhn the second, a Delft plate. The consolation, a bottle of perfume, was drawn by Miss Allen, of Canton. The out of town people present were: Miss McCallam, of Pittsburg; Miss Rathff, of Warren, O., Miss Ames, of Boston; Miss Jackson, of Philadelphia, and Miss Wikidal, Miss Phillips, Miss Allen and Miss Harter, of Canton.

Mrs. Rose Fiegenschuh died Friday morning at 3 o'clock at the home of her son, Charles Fiegenschuh, in Canton, of dropsy. Mrs. Fiegenschuh was 72 years of age and was the mother of six children, he husband having died some years ago. She was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country in 1852. Mrs. Fiegenschuh was well known in Canton, Massillon and West Brookfield, having at various times been a resident of all three towns. The funeral took place from St. Barbara's church in West Brookfield at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The ladies of St. Paul's and Faith Lutheran churches have been successful in securing the Rev. M. R Walter to lecture at St. Paul's church on next Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Cemetery Association. His subject will be "Nerve Force and Morality." This lecture will not be found a dry treatise, as the title might indicate, but while it will teach wholesome truths, it will bubble over with the inborn wit and humor of the lecturer. Those who have heard it are most anxious to hear it again. There will be no admission fee charged, but a collection will be taken and it is hoped that for the sake of the object, as well as the good that may be derived from the lecture, that it will be well patronized by our people. Mr. Walter's lecture at Faith church of the same date is cancelled.

A CARNIVAL OF WINTER FUN.

Rex Borealis Will Reign In St. Paul For 9 Days.

WILL BE INSTALLED JAN. 21.

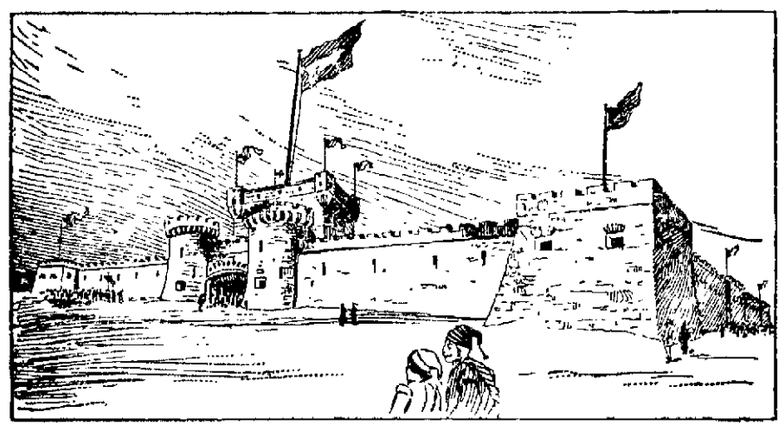
Cold Weather Sports of All Kinds Will Be Indulged In.

There Will Be a Big Curling Bonspiel, a Tournament of Skating Races Under the Direction of the National Amateur Skating Association, Tobogganing, Coasting and Ski Races—Over One Hundred Carnival Clubs Will Parade In Brilliant Costumes, and the Fort Will Be Stormed by the Fire King, Who Will Wind Up the Fun In a Big Blaze of Light.

The people of St. Paul intend to have lots of fun this winter. They are going to have a nine days' carnival, beginning Jan. 21, which is expected to eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in this country. Winter sports of every conceivable variety are to be indulged in, and for a whole week the city will take a holiday.

For two months the preparations have been under way, and the original plan has been elaborated until it has assumed remarkable proportions. The carnival is to be opened with a parade of clubs in fancy dress. Following this will be a succession of winter sports that will afford entertainment for thousands of spectators. There will be skating races by famous amateur and professional champions, a big curling bonspiel in which some of the best clubs in the country will contest, ice yacht races, snowshoeing, polo matches, ski races and tobogganing.

Several hundred real live Indians from the government reservations will take part. They are to live in wigwams and will add a picturesque effect to the occasion. The scene of the carnival is to be in Aurora park, which can be conveniently reached from all parts of the city. At the park entrance stands Fort Carnival, which is now almost completed. This is a real fort with towers, battlements, embrasures and an imposing sally port. The walls extend for 600 feet along the front and 300 feet along the sides. The entrance to the fort is built up of ice blocks, but the walls are of wood covered with ice. The park fence will be covered with evergreens and then sprayed with water. Thus a beautiful effect will be produced if the weather is cold enough.



FORT CARNIVAL AT ST. PAUL.

In the rear of the fort has been constructed a wooden blockhouse of the old frontier type. Inside the fort Rex Borealis, who is to be king of the carnival, will be installed with his suit and will take charge of the amusements. The fort will twice be stormed by the Fire King, who will have as his assistant cohorts an army composed of carnival clubs. On the second storming Rex Borealis is to abandon his fort, when the Fire King will enter, and then the blockhouse will be burned. This will be the grand windup of the carnival.

The Street Parade.

The street parade which will mark the opening promises to be a brilliant affair. About 30 organizations are to take part, and handsome prizes are to be distributed to those making the finest appearance. The Boston club was one of the first to be organized this winter. It has several hundred members, and they are already well drilled. The Boston's uniform consists of red mackinaw, with black trimmings. They wear knickerbockers, black stockings, a black and red cap and carry torches. A brass band always accompanies them.

The Minnehaha Skating club is composed entirely of young ladies, and their uniform is also of red and black. The Red Men have the most elaborate uniform and perhaps the most unique. They turn out 300 strong attired in buckskin, warpaint and feather headdresses fashioned after the attire of a Sioux buck ready for the warpath.

The Elks have adopted a very showy costume. It consists of a purple coat and knickerbockers, white sash, with purple stockings and purple toque. The members of various military companies have organized a militia club and have adopted a handsome uniform. Clubs have been formed by the Pythians and other secret orders, while many clubs that have taken part in former carnivals have been reorganized. The St. George, the Lafayette, the Columbias and other clubs have cut quite a figure in other years and will reappear in costumes just as gorgeous as ever. Clubs from Duluth, St. Louis, Montreal and even some from the eastern states have sent word that they were coming. Minneapolis will send several thousand in uniform. Most of these will be flambeau or torch clubs and will bring bands or drum corps, so that a big parade is expected. There will be competitive drills open to the world, and over $2,500 in cash prizes has been offered.

At least three big floats will appear in the parade. First will come that of the carnival queen. A beautiful St. Paul woman has been chosen to represent the spirit of the carnival, and she will be enthroned on an artistic creation. Borealis Rex will have a float all to himself. Judge Flandreau of St. Paul is to be the temporary monarch of the occasion. The Fire King is to be impersonated by Hon. William H. Eustis of Minneapolis. Each of these two dignitaries is to be accompanied by a gorgeous staff and a long string of brakemen.

Real Indians Will Storm the Fort.

A band of Sioux Indians from Dakota, a band of Chippewas and a band of Fond du Lac Indians from the reservations will also take part in the street parades. One of the features will be a street masquerade at which the high jinks accompanying the Mardi Gras in New Orleans will probably be reproduced.

On Tuesday, Jan. 21, after a grand parade in which all the clubs and associations will be in line, Fort Carnival will be formally dedicated, Borealis Rex will be installed, and the carnival will be opened. From that time on until the Fire King captures the fortifications sports of all kinds will be the order. The curling bonspiel will last for several days, and many clubs will contest. It is expected that a greater number of enthusiastic experts in this good old Scotch game will get together during this week than were ever before assembled in America. The curlers who attend the national events at Duluth will be present, as well as many from New York and other eastern cities who do not usually travel far to play.

The races of the National Amateur Skating association will insure the attendance of some of the best skaters in the country. The Donoghue brothers, Johnson and other champions will probably meet. For the skating races a track nine feet wide with five laps to the mile has been constructed, and some records may be broken. Every facility for observing the races will be furnished for spectators.

The Indian sports and exercises will be one of the most unique features of the carnivals. A pony race between Sioux and Fond du Lac Indians and snowshoe races will be something entirely novel to many of those who attend. The Sioux are to hold their annual sun dance, too, by special permission of the Indian commissioners, who allow the Indians to indulge in these wild orgies but once a year.

All Kinds of Winter Sports.

A track for the ski runners has been made, and the persons who want to indulge in this exciting Norwegian sport will find plenty of opportunity. Then there will be lots of tobogganing. Three or four long slides with steep plunges have been erected inside the grounds so that thousands may enjoy this blood stirring fun. Courses for sled coasting have also been marked out, and a number of streets will be closed so that the boys and girls may take long slides without danger.

Games of football, polo and hockey will be played at intervals, and there will be plenty of surface for skating. Exhibitions in fancy skating will be given during the week. A fox hunt and a cake walk, somewhat unusual events for a winter carnival, are on the programme.

The storming of the fort will be the occasion for a big pyrotechnic display. The fireworks will be in the hands of the Red Men. The genuine Indians will also take part in the white man's wardance. They will be liberally supplied with blank cartridges, and with their guns, revolvers and warwhoops will make the scene a most realistic one.

Inside the fortress will be the Indian village, where the braves will live during carnival week in true Indian style. There will be a restaurant in the fort and other arrangements for the comfort of visitors. The blockhouse, which is to be burned after the final storming, is to be used as a headquarters for the officials of the carnival association. This will be built just inside the fortifications opposite the main entrance.

Some of the features of the carnival are to take place in the city proper. There will be a big masquerade ball, a benefit theatrical performance and a smoking concert. The Commercial club and other permanent organizations will entertain extensively, and altogether St. Paul will be a very lively place while king carnival holds sway.

The Crusaders and the French.

Like the revolution of 1789, the crusades were essentially French in their inception and mainly French in their execution. But, like the great revolution, they affected other lands profoundly. In France toward the close of the eleventh century population was constantly tending to outgrow the actual produce, if not the latent capacity, of the soil. Hence for 80 years before the first crusade she had been sending out swarms of adventurers to south and north and east. Nor were these movements confined to the greater expeditions such as those which, under Robert Guiscard, conquered southern Italy, or, under William of Normandy, conquered southern Britain. Already in 1018 had Roger de Toeny left his Norman home "to slay the Saracen in Spain." There, too, half a century later, wandered his son Ralph, the standard bearer of the same duchy—the hero who refused to carry the duke's banner at Hastings on the plea that his right hand could find better work upon that fateful day.

To Spain, too, went William of Aquitaine, with many a southern knight, to win Barbasto from the Moors. Nor could the first crusade itself entirely turn men's thoughts from the Ebro to the Jordan. Twice in the course of a long life did the ex-crusader Rotrode, count of Montaigne, the stepson of our English Henry I, go there to help his cousin, King Alfonso. It was a French noble who laid the foundations of modern Portugal. It was a Norman knight who rebuilt the ruined city of Tarragona, and it was a Norman lady who, like a second Camilla, clad in a coat of mail and warrior's helmet, paced the city ramparts in her lord's absence to guard them from surprise.—Scottish Review.

Popularity.

It is a humiliating consideration for the most popular man that, allowing him a circle of acquaintances of some 30,000 individuals, there still remains in the world about 1,445,920,000 who do not know or care a pin about him.—New York Advertiser.

CAMPOS IS REMOVED.

Havana Protests Cause Spanish Cabinet to Act.

A TYRANT IS HIS SUCCESSOR.

Polavieja's Appointment Likely to Drive Many to the Rebels' Standard—Campos Admits He Has Been Unsuccessful—Insurgents Having Their Own Way.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The cabinet has decided to appoint General Polavieja to replace Martinez Campos, who is ill, as captain general of the Spanish forces in Cuba and governor general of the island.

A Havana special says: A number of private telegrams have been received from Madrid, containing the information that the government of Spain still has great confidence in the captain general. At the same time, it is stated that it seemed from the trend of public opinion that a change in the military and political proceedings in Cuba was desirable.

Campos' removal is no doubt due to the fact that the newspapers would no longer be controlled by the press censor, and had printed strong editorial articles reflecting upon Campos. Repeated dispatches had been sent to Madrid by some of the most influential party leaders in Cuba, demanding Campo's recall. Although the Spaniards have loyally stood by him, the wholesale destruction of property and the failure of the Spanish troops to bring the rebels to a decisive encounter brought affairs to a climax.

The captain general, talking over the situation with a friend, is reported to

GENERAL CAMPOS.

have said: "I have done the best I could under the circumstances, and nobody but myself has a full knowledge of the difficulties I have labored under. Had I been successful there would have been nothing but praise. I have been unsuccessful and there is nothing but blame. This is the way of the world, and I do not complain."

The anxiety that is felt over the situation has paralyzed business, so that many commercial houses have closed their doors long before the usual hour. In the different business sections meetings were held, and a number of merchants expressed their views on the crisis.

There is little or nothing to be said regarding actual fighting except that the Spanish troops seem to be as far off as ever from cornering the insurgents and that the latter are still able to continue their movements around Havana with perfect immunity.

Although nothing definite has been reported from the second insurgent army under Rabi and Jose Maceo, advancing from the east, it is generally understood that this force is pushing steadily onward without any opposition to speak of, and that it is growing in numbers day by day.

General Polavieja, according to all reports, is an inhumane tyrant. It has been claimed by the Cubans when previous rumors of Polavieja's appointment to succeed Campos have been circulated, that his appointment would drive many residents of the island into the insurgent ranks who had hitherto refrained from joining, owing to the confidence that Campos would adhere strictly to all the rules of warfare in his operations against the insurgents.

Murdered For Their Money.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 18.—At Flynn's Lick, in Jackson county, five masked men entered the house of Joseph Day, an old farmer, who was reputed to have money hidden away. They hung Day and killed his wife for refusing to tell where their money was hid

Unofficial Advances Made

LONDON, Jan 18. – The Chronicle hears that certain unofficial advances have been made between London and Washington with reference to Venezuela, but is unable to confirm the report

Zimmy Through Racing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—W. J. Walford, manager of A. A Zimmerman, the bicyclist, announces that the champion's racing career will end when he leaves Australia.

Reserve Takes Another Drop.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.—The treasury has lost $1,051,000 in gold, principally for export, which leaves the reserve $53,762,678.

Legal Notice.

Charles Roup, residing at Sisterville, W. Virginia that on the eighth day of January, A. D., 1896, Mary Roup filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark county, Ohio, being case number 11,101, praying for a divorce from said Charles Roup, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after February 26th, A. D., 1896.

WILLISON & DAY,
Attorneys for Mary Roup.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of Dominick Heinzer, late of Stark County, O., deceased

Dated the 9th day of January, 1896.

ROBINSON REINOEHL,
Administrator with will annexed.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Reinhard Keller, deceased.—The undersigned have been appointed and qualified as executors of the estate of Reinhard Keller, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 14th day of January, A. D. 1896.

G. G. PAUL,
JOHN F. KELLER.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oliver Overholtz
vs.
John F Nollan, et al,

Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, February 1st, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark and state of Ohio, and known as original lot No. 7, in Thos. B. George's addition to the city of Massillon, the aforesaid being same premises as described in Vol. 231, Page 497 of the Deeds of Records of Stark county, appraised at $700. Also nother tract being part of the south-east quarter of section No. 10, township No. 10 and range No 9, of said Stark county, beginning at the north east corner of Whisler's land in the middle of the Canton and Massillon road, thence west 7 rods, thence north 22 and 6 7 (22 6-7 rods), to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land. Excepting from the last described parcel, the east one-half of said one acre lot deeded to Eli Lei linger. Appraised at $250. Terms cash. Sale to commence at one o'clock, p m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

YOUNG & WANAMAKER and
U. S. G. JOHNSON, Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of John B. Snyder, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 28th day of December, 1895.

WILLIAM H. POORMAN,
Administrator.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p m., upon the premises in North Lawrence, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Stark, and state of Ohio: and being lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the village of Maple Grove, in North Lawrence township, Stark county, O., appraised at $60.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, one-third in one year, and one third in two years, from day of sale with interest, deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on premises sold.

JOHN L. WALTER,
Administrator of William Norman, deceased.

Divorce Notice.

Ida Butt, Plaintiff.
vs
Wm. H. Butt, Defend't.

DIVORCE
CIVIL ACTION.

The said William H. Butt, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that said Ida Butt has this day filed her petition in the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said William H. Butt, in which she charges him with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty, and that said action will be for hearing as soon after the publication of this notice for six consecutive weeks from this date as counsel can be heard,

IDA BUTT,
By Robert H. Folger, her Atty.

January 10th, 1896.

Assignee's Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will, on Saturday, February 15, '96, at one o'clock, P. M., offer at public sale and outcry, at the Navarre house, in Navarre, Ohio, two (2) shares of stock in what is commonly called The Navarre Stoneware Company; the terms of said sale are cash, and said shares of stock being of the par value of Five hundred ($500 00) dollars each, are appraised at Four hundred and fifty ($450,00) dollars each and must be sold for at least two-thirds of the appraisement

ALEXANDER GARVER,
assignee of
Matthias Clemens.

J. J. Grant, Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Benjamin Thomas, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 11th day of January, 1896.

ANDREW WENSEL,
Administrator with will annexed.

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The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1896. XXXIV—NO. 44

AULTMAN PROPERTY.

Statements Made to the Court By the Plaintiff.

MRS. AULTMAN ON THE STAND.

She Tells in a Connected Way About Her Estate and How She Handles it—Her Personal Career—The Examination on Friday.

CANTON, Jan. 17.—The testimony of Mrs. Aultman in the guardianship case, taken in private, and occupying two days, has been given out. She gave an exhaustive history of her life and minute details of her estate, She testified that about $75,000 had come to her from her father's and sister's estate, and that all she received while Mr. Aultman lived was given to him to care for, and paid her at his death by the estate. Questioning led her through her courtship and marriage to Mr. Aultman. She said she never had hallucinations, and the stories credited to her of proposals of marriage from the Rev. Mr. Miller, Dr. Portman, and others, were fabrications out of whole cloth. She had made in one will, bequests to the Bast sisters because they they served her well. They made no effort to get her fortune or to have it revert to the Catholic church.

She called to see one of the girls at the priest's home and was introduced to Father Arnould. He spoke kindly to her. That was the only advance made by the Catholics. As to dancing, she said Mrs. Harter's little girl had danced to her playing. Then the child wanted Mrs. Aultman to dance. Mimicking the little one, she touched her hands to her skirts, and took several steps across the room.

She said she had no feeling against the families of Guardian Miller or Mrs. Harter, except in connection with this case, which she regards as persecution. Mrs. Harter did resent her marriage to Mr. Aultman, and called it a mercenary marriage in the presence of her husband, the late George D. Harter, and Mr. Aultman. The former rebuked her, and her father, Mr. Aultman, censured her in private

Mrs. Aultman, when her husband died, gave up the family mansion and furniture to the Harters because she thought her presence would not be pleasant to them. An heirloom from her father was a rosewood chamber suite. To get th s Mrs. Aultman says she had to pay Mrs. Harter $500.

Bills introduced showed that Mrs. Aultman had been buying numerous and expensive presents for the Harters and Millers, and her counsel put much stress on the fact that these were gracefully accepted at and about the time of r alleged insanity. The presents consisted of jewelry, silver, diamonds, works rt, high priced shawls and similar cles.

ie says that since Mr. Miller has been harge she can find out practically ing concerning her property. She sfied with most of the investments ed made at the time of the guardianup and would make no changes. Her main object in wanting a release is to endow a hospital built as a memorial to her husband. She had given her guardian $10,000 in her first will, but nothing in the one she desire to make good. In her cross examination she kept well to the main story. Her memory was faulty as to some dates and minute details asked for by opposing counsel.

The crush to secure seats in the court room on Friday morning was great as usual. Massillon was well represented, most of the visitors being ladies. Charles Swansen, Mrs. Aultman's coachman, was the firs witness. The burden of his testimony was that the plaintiff was rational.

Bertha Boren, one of her kitchen domestics, followed and was on the stand as THE INDEPENENT'S report closes She testified that Mrs. Aultman's memory had been poor but seemed all right now. The witness swore that Mrs. George D. Harter and Miss Mary Harter had once said in her hearing that they were sorry Mrs Aultman was not downright crazy so that she could be sent to a state institution, instead of remaining in Canton where her conduct continually subjected them to great mortification.

THAT HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

A Case of Being More Sinned Against Than Sinning.

A sensational dispatch to a Cleveland paper intimates that the Hawaiian Band is practically stranded at Youngstown, and tells a harrowing story about one of the Hawaiians becoming intoxicated, taking possession of a shifting engine and undertaking to run it, and also losing his cornet. The story has aroused the apprehension of the Massillon musicians whose instrument the Hawaiians are using. The Youngstown papers do not verify this dispatch. It is true that James Brown, a b flat soloist, was lured by some untoward American into a saloon, where he became intoxicated. He was found yesterday morning in a dazed condition, and had lost his cornet. An angry engineer pretended that he had tampered with his engine, but it turned out that this was probably untrue, and the accusing engineer finally produced the cornet, which was at his own home, and returned it. The Vindicator says:

"Mayor Miller, after hearing the Hawaiian's plea to join his countrymen, decided not to hold him, as the evidence did not warrant arrest, and Brown was gratuitously furnished a ticket to New Castle by attaches of the police station and several kind-hearted firemen, who happened to be present at the time. Patrolman Gibson escorted Brown to the depot, to see that he boarded the train in safety."

It looks as if the Hawaiian had been more sinned against than sinning.

Death at Navarre.

NAVARRE, Jan. 16.—Walter DeCosta, the five year old son of J. E. Corl, died at 9 a. m.

MASSILLON DIVORCE CASES.

Decision in the Yost Case to be Handed Down on Monday.

CANTON, Jan. 16.—The divorce case of Mrs. John Yost was finished this morning. Judge McCarty, however, will consider the case until Monday next before rendering his decision. Lawyers Willison & Day, and Pease, Baldwin & Young were the counsel for the respective sides. Directly after the Yost case the witnesses in the case of Mrs. Rose Ann Morgan against John E. Morgan were called. Lawyers Willison & Day are employed by the plaintiff, and J. O. Garrett represents the defendant.

Judge McCarty granted Mrs. Morgan a divorce this morning immediately upon hearing the testimony and arguments. She was given possession of the business block and dwelling house in West Main street, but is to pay Mr. Morgan the sum of $225. The children were also left in Mrs. Morgan's care.

Mary J. Barr applied today for a divorce from Wm. J. Barr. They were married in December, 1894, and reside at Robertsville. Mrs. Barr claims that she was kicked and struck violently by her husband, and that she has been sadly neglected. The defendant has threatened to dispose of household goods belonging wholly to his wife, and the latter desires that he be restrained from doing so by order of the court. Alimony is also prayed for.

Harriet C Nash of Marlboro, has assigned to Thomas F. Turner. Assets are estimated at $6,000 and the liabilitiee at $5,000.

The will of Louis Monnot, of Nimishillen township, has been filed for probate.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Another Application for Divorce—Probate Court News.

CANTON, Jan. 17.—Willian Foreman applied today for a divorce from Myrtle Foreman.. They were married in Canton in 1890. Mrs Foreman is charged with infidelity a d Sandy Cochran is named as correspondent, and both are now living in Cleveland.

The will of Charles H. Elmer, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. Margaret E. Elmer is the executive appointed.

In the assignment of Minus & Hills, of Minerva, and inventory and appraisement has been filed.

A public sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Homer Wartman, of Paris township.

A marriage license has been granted to Fred W. Smith and Gertrude F. Kale, of Alliance.

MRS. AULTMAN ON THE STAND.

She Proves a Good Witness in Her Own Behalf.

CANTON, Jan. 16.—Although Mrs. Aultman's examination in the case brought to free her from the guardianship of L L. Miller, was heard in private Wednesday afternoon, it is known that she made an excellent witness. She testified clearly and cogently, and told a connected story of her life, her estate and the history of the guardianship established on the plea that she was insane. Her first and second wills were introduced as part of the testimony. Her cross examination was not finished and was resumed today.

M. D. HARTER ON THE STAND.

He Testifies Concerning Business Transactions With Mrs. Aultman.

CANTON, Jan. 18.—The hearing of the Aultman case has been adjourned until January 27th, owing to the engagements of attorneys. The plaintiff rested this morning, in order to permit Michael D. Harter to take the stand for the defense. Mr. Harter was telegraphed for, and came on from Philadelphia. He testified that on February 1, 1889 he purchased stock in the Aultman Taylor Company, of Mansfield, to the par value of $245,000, for which he gave her a note for $250 000, payable in thirteen years. Upon this note is endorsed a paymen tof $20,500, and interest up to August 1st, 1895. This leaves Mrs. Aultman with $229,500 still owing her She holds stock to that amount as collateral. She had previously testified that she owned stock in this amount, while Mr. Harter produced papers to show that she owned nothing. His testimony was introduced in order to show that Mrs. Aultman had forgotten about the transaction, and assumed the collateral to be her own property.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

Prisoners Arraigned and Counsel Assigned by the Court.

CANTON, Jan. 18.—The prisoners confined and those released on bond who have been indicted by the grand jury were arraigned this morning before Judge McCarty:

William Shanks and Charles Leonard, charged with malicious destruction of property, pleaded not guilty.

Louis Martella, cutting with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty.

William Blackman and Charles Coe, burglary and larceny, both pleaded not guilty, and J. L. Robb and Robert Day were assigned as counsel.

John Marcen, shooting with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty.

Joseph D. Wilder, charged with bigamy, pleaded guilty.

George Frush, cutting with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty Attorney McDowell was assigned as counsel.

William Shanks and Charles Leonard, burglary and larceny, pleaded not guilty.

William E. Schwier, burglary and larceny, pleaded not guilty. Attorney Yohe was assigned as counsel.

William Blackman, shooting with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty. J. L. Robb and Robert Day were assigned as counsel.

William Blackman, shooting with intent to kill, pleaded not guilty. The same counsel was assigned.

The above cases will be tried during the week beginning February 3.

MAKING RAPID STRIDES

The Wheeling & Lake Erie and Its Prospects.

AN INCREASE OF 49.28 PER CENT.

The Largest Percentage of Gain in Net Earnings Shown in the Country—General Manager Blair's Plans for Improving the Property.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Wheeling & Lake Erie management has been making rapid strides of late in the direction of building up the property, and is preparing for further improvements of importance in the next six months.

For the first half of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896, the net earnings of the company increased 49 28 per cent., one of the largest percentages of increase in net that will be shown by any railroad property in the country during the same period.

Contracts for the erection of steel bridges have been awarded, and this week orders have been placed for ten 10-wheel, 59-ton locomotives. These are the largest engines yet used by the road.

It has been decided to raise the standard of the road 60-pound rails to rails weighing 75 pounds. This is a near approach to the Lake Shore standard. The fact that the Wheeling parallels the Lake Shore for 65 miles acts as a constant incentive to perfecting the physical condition of the property. The first purchase of the new rails was made this week

Negotiations are pending for a lot of 30-ton coal cars. The reason for the large additions to equipment is found in the experience of the past season, when, notwithstanding the increase in business and earnings, it was found impossible to handle the traffic offered General Manager Blair asserts that 35 per cent. more business could have been handled h. there beer. equipment available.

Arraugements have been made for a large amount of new business in 1896 The increase in equipment was necessary and can hardly fail to be profitable At the Huron docks the new machinery for loading and unloading vessels will be in place in time for this season's business. The building by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates of large steamers for use in transporting coal and ore on the lakes will lead to enlarged accommodations at the Huron docks. These improvements will give a dock capacity of over 400,000 tons of ore, or more than double their present capacity. From 12 to 15 miles of new sidings will be built during the year for more economical handling of train service.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

A NEWSPAPER WAR.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., Jan. 17.—Quite a newspaper stir is on tapis in this city at present. There are six weekly papers published here, the Tribune, Ohio Democrat, the Times, the Advocate, the Commonwealth, and the Beobachter, but up to yesterday no daily. The excitement aroused is over the announcement of one A. J. Baughman, of Steubenville, who has been here for several weeks, that on the 20th inst., he would issue the Evening Daily News, at a subscription price of ten cents per week. At first little attention was paid to Mr. Baughman's prospectus, but now that his material is arriving for the publication of the paper, our newspaper men are on their mettle and yesterday from the Times office was issued the first number of a new daily called the Daily Times, to be independent politically, and at a subscription price of ten cents per week. Whether the Times, with the aid of its brother publishers, will be able to strangle the "stranger" or not, in its begetting or in its infancy, a very short period of time will devolop we opine.

A NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

ORRVILLE, Jan. 17.—Harry Taylor has been appointed superintendent of the Orrville Machine Co., and will perform generally the duties performed by Wm. M. Koppes, the retiring superintendent. Mr. Taylor has excellent clerical abilities, and will no doubt soon adapt himself to the arduous duties of the position.

MINE SHUT DOWN.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 17.—The Minglewood mine has been forced to suspend operations for several days owing to the caving in of a portion of the roof of an entry.

BURGLARS AT DALTON.

DALTON, Jan. 17.—Burglars made an attempt to break into E. A. Freet's clothing store, last night, but were frightened away before they had accomplished their purpose.

D. S. McElhinny, who was operated on by Drs. Reed and Hardy, of Massillon, is not recovering as expected, and it is thought another operation will be necessary.

Miss Lizzie McElhinny arrived home, this morning, from Lincoln, Neb.

FATAL ORRVILLE ACCIDENT.

ORRVILLE, Jan. 18.—Joseph Biddle, a young married man who was employed on the P., F. W. & C. railroad, was instantly killed while a fast freight was passing by. He lived in Burton City and leaves a young wife to mourn his death. He was in the act of picking up some tool that was close to the track and was struck with the engine.

The Orrville public schools gave an entertainment in the town hall last night to a large assemblage of our citizens. The exercises were pleasing as well as profitable to the public and pupils.

THE DEBATE AT GENOA.

GENOA, Jan. 18.—The immense crowd at the Genoa school house, where "literary" was held last night, threatened to burst out its sides. Over 400 were present from Massillon. Canton, New Berlin and Youngstown Hill. There was some disorder, but when Ulysses Von Kanel came out in his burnt cork sketch it was instantly quelled, and earnest attention followed. The question for debate was changed to the proposition that secret organizations were a detriment to the community. The discussion was heated and so was the house. To prevent such a jam it was proposed to charge five cents at the door next Friday night, when the question will be. "Resolved, That capital is not responsible for the depressed condition of labor."

PRESIDENT RATCHFORD'S VIEW

What He Thinks About the Local Organization.

President Ratchford, of the Ohio division of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued an important notice to the mine workers in the state through the Mine Workers' Journal. He asks that all secretaries notify him at Massillon where diamond bars or obstructions on screens are in use. He also asks for information in reference to coal companies that are not living up to the contracts to pay in cash and make deductions for store bills. He says that the object in doing this is to prevent, if possible, any friction that might result from hasty action as regards the removal of diamond screens, etc It is the aim to give due notice to all companies in the state for their removal and to adjust themselves to the joint agreement between the miners and operators as expeditiously as possible.

The attention of President Ratchford was called by a Columbus Dispatch representative to the failure of the Massillon miners to meet in convention on the 14th inst., and he said: "This does not surprise me, knowing that the rank and file of the Massillon miners have never favored a local organization. Those who were favorable to its foundation were largely influenced by immature considerations and acted under hasty impulses. I have never opposed them in the slightest degree and have always believed that any form of organization among miners was an improvement upon unorganized labor. They have no organization, so to speak, and the strike of 1894 left them practically without any organization. I have always advised, whenever I addressed these miners, against local organization, as I knew that nothing would come from it. If the Massillon miners had been represented at the late state convention and supported the other low coal fields of the state, a differential of 9 cents would no doubt have been demanded at that convention, in accordance with the advice of the officials."

THINKS IT A MISTAKE.

Mr. Ratchford Speaks of the Call for the Miners' Convention.

President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, thinks that the independent association in this district has made a mistake in announcing that the next convention will take up the matter of demanding an advance on March 1st, if such advance is granted in Pittsburg on that date "I am surprised at these men," said Mr. Ratchford "Don't they know that that matter is all settled? Why, Captain Drake and Walter J. Mullins, as the operators' representatives from Massillon district, at our convention in Columbus, have already signed an agreement to pay this advance, if it is paid elsewhere. Yet in the face of this, the Massillon district officials want to make it appear that there is an open question concerning wages. It shows the weakness of an independent organization. The operators prefer to treat with a state association and it is proved by the dealings of these Massillon operators with us, although their men still remain outside the breastworks."

JOHN M'BRIDE COMES HOME

Rest and Quiet are What He Wants for the Present.

John McBride, who has returned to Massillon, was visited by a reporter at his East Tremont street home home this afternoon to learn if possible something about his future plans. "At present," said he, "I shall do nothing but rest and attend to a few private affairs. I have received propositions of a varied character, but for the time being I shall accept none of them."

Mr. McBride is now engaged in sorting out his papers and books, a laborious task which will demand his undivided attention for several days. With the exception of a slight cough Mr. McBride is enjoying the best of health, as his robust appearance unmistakably indicates. He still smokes some but he now contents himself with consuming about one-half the amount of tobacco he formerly did. Mr. McBride said that he was very unfamiliar with the postoffice situation, but judging from the newspaper reports he thinks that Mr. Shepley will be appointed.

TRAMPS IN MASSILLON.

What Marshal Markel Says on This Subject.

"Although an occasional tourist still finds his way into town," said Marshal Markel this morning, "the citizens ought to be supremely thankful that they are not more numerous. The authorities of all the surrounding town complain bitterly of the number of tramps whom they are forced to lodge and the time is still green in my memory when it was a common occurance for twenty or thirty of these fellows to apply to us the same night for lodging. When the fraternity heard that we had decided to shelter the knights of the road no longer, Massillon was stricken from the list of eligible towns, and this probably accounts for the scarcity of the gentry in these parts."

A Card of Thanks.

Frederick Wagner desires to thank the friends and neighbors living in the country, in the vicinity of East Greenville, who came to his assistance after the sudden death of his wife.

THE PAY OF TEACHERS.

Men Average Much More Than Women.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONER SAYS.

The Country Schools Show Signs of Improvement and Other Changes are Threatened for the Future—The Army of Instructors and Their Work.

The advance sheets of Commissioner O. T. Corson's report of the common schools of Ohio for the year ending August 31. 1895, are being distributed Th. commissioner says: "In the first place it is very evident that the country schools are entering upon a new era of better organization and more systematic management, which are certain to bring about better results. It is true, no doubt, that there are yet many poorly taught schools in the sub-districts, but the fact that so many townships are either investigating the question of supervision or have already adopted it, is conclusive evidence that the spirit of progress is abroad in the land."

Many favor township supervision who strongly oppose the Workman law. Supervision of township schools has been a legal possibility since 1873, but it was in operation in very few townships prior to the enactment of the Workman law. while there are now more than two hundred township superintendents in the state. To abolish this law and go back to the old double headed system would make effective supervision almost impossible. Under the provisions of the Boxwell law 17,025 pupils have been examined for admission into the high schools of the state; 8,750 of these have been successful.

The following interesting statistics are taken from the tables: Total number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 21,374; different teachers employed, 25,004; average monthly wages in township elementary schools: men, $36, women, $29; township high schools: men, $65, women, $49; separate district elementary schools: men, $64, women, $47; separate district high schools: men, $79, women, $73; number of pupils between the ages of six and twenty one years, 1,159,258; total enrolled, 817,490; total daily attendance, 593,465; total expenditures $13,805,105.96; number of directors in township sub-districts, 11,230; 88 county and no city institutes were held, 20,013 teachers attended and the expenses were $26,486.03 The report is full of educational information and suggestions. It should be in the hands of every teacher and school officer in the state.

The following lists were used by the county examiners at Canton, Saturday, Jan. 11:

GRAMMAR.

What are the leading benefits to be derived from the study of grammar?

Write one sentence that contains an adjective clause, a noun clause, and an adverbial clause.

Define the following grammatical terms: inflection, complement, notional verb, reflexive pronoun, cognate object. Illustrate each by example in a sentence.

Use in sentences the possessive plurals of the following words: son in-law, knight-templar, she, mouse, and witness

Define participle. Name the three kinds and give examples.

Write sentences as follows: (1) one having a noun in apposition with a clause; (2) one having a clause in apposition with a noun; (3) one containing a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality; (4) one having an infinitive used independently; (5) one containing an inseparable phrase.

Name all the parts of speech that are used as connectives and give in sentences examples to illustrate each

Write a composition of at least twelve lines on "Benefits of Township supervision"

PHYSIOLOGY.

What exchange of gases takes place in the lungs?

Name five fluids that are agents in digesting food.

Explain why cleanliness of the skin is conducive to health.

Why does a child's posture in sitting or standing require careful attention?

Name the bones in the arm.

What is the difference between afferent and efferent nerves?

Give four rules for the care of the eyes

Define secretion, excretion and assimilation.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

What is mind? What is study?

How do you get your pupils to study?

What is meant by the "new education?" Name the leading Herbartians of this country.

Outline a typical lesson for a class of the fourth reader. Do you study the reading lesson before teaching it?

If a school is restless and inattentive what should the teacher do?

What three results should be secured in teaching penmanship?

How may the teacher win the good will of his school?

What works on education have you read within a year?

Complaint About Poles.

George Earl, whose farm lies just north of the city, has made complaint to the township trustees that the Postal Telegraph Company, which is constructing a line along his land, is placing its poles on the sidewalk, and the route as proposed will ruin several trees, including one fine elm. Township Trustee John McCane said this morning that it was against the law for the company to plant its poles on the road, which, including the ditches, is twenty-four feet wide, therefore the poles must go on the so called sidewalk. He thinks, however, that the matter can be settled amicably, and an effort will be made to do so.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.

The Allowance for Clerk Here Very Inadequate.

There is a possibility, at last, that the postoffice department will increase the allowance for clerk hire at the Massillon office, to a sum equal to Postmaster Russell's actual expenditures under this head. Special Inspector Wm. S. Moore, has recently been here, the visit having grown out of the solicition of Mr. Russell, and he assented to the proposition that the government allowance ought to equal the actual cost. Prior to September 1st, 1894, the allowance for clerk hire was but $1,700. It was increased to $2,000 on that date, but the cost of the service is $2,340, the difference being made up by Mr. Russell, personally. The law which went into effect July 1st, 1894, says in the most specific manner that the department shall pay all the expenses of maintaining each office, and the dictates of simple justice require that the allowance be increased Mr. Russell feels that while his own incumbency will be too short to enable him to profit by the proposed increase, his successor is entitled to it. The present salary list is as follows: Jerome Shepley, $720; Frank Brown, $600; D P. Merwin, $600; Milo Alden, $420; total, $2,340.

It is one of the incongruities of the department that while clerks who do a vast amount of hard work receive these small salaries, carriers are protected by law as to their hours of labor, and otherwise, and receive better pay. For instance, carriers in the Massillon office, who have been at work but four years, are getting $800 by law, while D. P. Merwin, who has been an efficient clerk for 20 years, is paid only $600, and is put down in the government roster as a stamper and is credited with a salary of something like $400

The receipts of the Massillon office have increased from year to year, slowly but steadily. These are the figures: 1892, $12,623.63; 1893, $12,935 30; 1894, $13,288.55; 1895, $14,760.45. The receipts for 1895 by quarters were: March 31, $3,846 94; June 30, $3,102.66; Sept. 30, $3,909.19; Dec. 31, $3,901.66.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DEBATE

Grammar School Pupils Argue About Venezuela.

A literary and debating society was formed in the A grammar department of the East street school yesterday afternoon. The rules of parliamentary law were followed to the letter. Mr Oberlin was made temporary chairman, Miss Shoemaker, secretary, and motions concerning different committees on arrangements were made, seconded and carried in due order. The question then considered for debate was, "Resolved, That there should be a war between the United States and Great Britain with regard to Venezuela." Masters Earl Kinnear, Earl Coleman and Walter Jones took the negative side. Their arguments pointed out the folly of two great nations waging war over such a small matter; spoke of the inefficiency of our navy, our coast defences, and the inadequacy of our present navy, to say nothing of the enormous debt which would cripple the country for years to come.

The affirmative side, Masters Floyd Snyder, Ralph Oberlin and George Kramer, argued that though the Venezuela question is a small one, if Great Britain triumphs and gains possession of the disputed territory, it will be only the beginning of other acquisitions on this side of the Atlantic. They said also that we were certainly in as good a condition to fight as we were at the beginning of the Revolution, and that "we whipped them once and can do it again." The affirmative side was voted winner.

The subject of the debate for next Wednesday is. "Resolved, That the Indian has suffered more at the hands of the whites than the negro

A BOLD, BAD MAN.

Mr. Hopkins Undertakes to Hoodwink the Township Trustees.

Mr Leander Hopkins a young colored man employed at the Hotel Sailer, can congratulate himself today that he is not behind the bars. Some time ago Hopkins, who then shared the hospitality of the Wisdom household, on the West Side, applied to the township trustees for aid, stating that he was a married man and had come to this city from Cincinnati six months previous, and that he was entirely without means of support Although, according to law, he was not yet a citizen of Perry township, the trustees assisted him, giving him an order for five dollars. The Hamilton county authorities were then notified of the man's condition and were requested to make good the amount expended for his maintenance. The Hamilton county officials wrote back that no such man had ever been a resident of Cincinnati, and the street and number which he had named were not in existence. Hopkins was immediately arrested on a charge of obtaining aid under false pretenses, but was released last night by giving security for the amount he had received from the trustees. John Wisdom was evidently a party in the scheme, as the goods were delivered at his house and were used by the family.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Thus far this month 784 cars of coal have been loaded at the Krause, Western Ohio, Howells 1 and 2, and Pocock 1 and 2 mines located on the W. & L. E. railway.

The C., L. & W. ice house in this city is being filled with Chippewa lake ice.

O. P. Dunbar, of Norwalk, and P. J. Hines, of Toledo, master mechanic and traveling passenger agent, respectively, of the W. & L. E. railway, are in the city on official business.

Never

Say you didn't get a bargain if you don't attend Crone's big dress goods sale, which commences Monday morning, Jan. 20.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1896.

School Commissioner Corson insists upon speaking of the school teachers of Ohio as "ladies" and "gentlemen," and moves around the good old fashioned words "men" and "women" as though there might be danger in contact.

The Canton Record encourages the expectation that the coming campaign will not be insipid by mentioning the candidacy of Robert Harrison Day, for the office of prosecuting attorney. This was to have been kept a secret, but like Judge Young's negotiations at Washington, it is out at last. Mr. Day will miss the playful attentions of General Sherwood during the canvass, but need not be deterred from entering the lists on that account. The banners for Robert Harrison Day are coming out from Tuscarawas township to old Lexington. Long may they wave! Mr. Upham and his two story hat, Mr. Carnes and his bi-metallic tongue, Mr. Day and his virile beauty are approaching the wire. May the best man win!

An interesting series of lectures is being delivered in Alliance, in St. Joseph's Catholic church, where the Rev. Mr. Graham, replying to the question, "Is dancing sinful?" is quoted as saying: "It is wrong. The common public dance is indeed wrong. No good Catholic is allowed to dance according to our discipline." The popular belief has always been that the Catholic church viewed dancing, card playing, and other of the common social diversions with toleration, on the theory that "to the pure all things are pure," provided they are indulged in within the limits of moderation. Mr Graham, however, makes the flat declaration that "it is wrong," and thus arrays the Catholic church with several of the Protestant denomination that strongly oppose dancing in any form. Perhaps he has been inaccurately reported.

The Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers will meet in Columbus, Jan. 21-24. Prof. R. M. Atwater will read a paper on retort coke ovens and resulting bi-products. Mr. Atwater is a man of large experience with this subject and is well qualified to demonstrate the advantages of this new industry, whereby the gas, ammonia and tar from the coal are saved, at the same time producing a commercial quality of coke. He has demonstrated that by adding a portion of the coking coals of Pennsylvania or West Virginia to the dry burning coals of Ohio, a good quality of coke can be produced and that the bi-products saved will yield a handsome profit. The subject is one of great importance and the operators of Ohio will be wise to inform themselves upon it. We are within easy reach of the iron and steel producing region and if it is demonstrated that we can furnish coke as well as Connelsville, a great unopened future lies before us. Prof. N. W. Lord will explain the uses of the Calorimetric Bomb for the determination of the heating value of coals, which was on exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition. These are only two of the many practical subjects that will be taken up.

SHODDY AND STATE INSPECTION.

A very sensible citizen named J. E. Wing writes to the National Stockman and Farmer, complaining of the increase in the use of shoddy, and urging a system of state inspection for the protection of the innocent purchaser. While the multiplication of public offices is undesirable, on general principles, there is no sound reason why the things we wear should not be subjected to the same sort of scrutiny as the things we eat. Mr. Wing proposes to send a state inspector to the factories, and if goods are genuine, have him furnish a label to this effect. THE INDEPENDENT sees great objection to this plan. Comparatively few of the worsteds and other woolens sold in Ohio are manufactured here. They are shipped in from the outside, in the piece and in a made-up condition. The only practical way to get at the matter is to put the dealer under the same responsibility as the grocer. Require him to see that an honest certificate is attached to each bolt of goods or single garment, setting forth the proportions of materials. If people want to buy shoddy that looks fair, let them do so, but at least let them know that it is shoddy, and provide inspectors and and penalties for violations of the proposed law.

The penalty we are paying for free wool, and the public demand for cheaper clothing, is clothing that is not only cheaper, but less servicable than ever before. It is estimated that the American mills alone are now using 100,000,000 pounds of shoddy annually. This is equal to 240,000,000 pounds of raw wool, and is a vastly increased quantity. The retail dealers are honest in their transactions with the public, but they cannot successfully combat the tendency of the times. Given a law following this line of thought, they can compel the manufacturers to guarantee their goods, and in case the latter furnish false statements, can obtain recourse if fined by the state authorities.

MR. BROOKS AS A FARMER.

J. Twing Brooks, of Salem, is not generally accounted a farmer. It is more easy to associate him with railroads and corporation law. Nevertheless Mr. Brooks knows a thing or two, and he expressed himself fully at a dinner given to President Canfield of the Ohio State University, at the Columbus club.

Mr. Brooks dwelt somewhat more gloomly than THE INDEPENDENT thinks was necessary on the troubles of the farmer, although in a general way it is true that the new system of farming by machinery on immense tracts of Western land, has fallen heavily upon the farmers of the Eastern states, who have small holdings, and cling to old methods. This condition, as Mr. Brooks says, is not a transient phenomenon, but the result of the forward march of civilization, and it is just as well for the farmers of Ohio to realize that "the world is leaving them behind," and if they would escape personal ruin they must be quick about it.

The dairy interest Mr. Brooks reckons to be the one offering most encouragement to our people. "Wise men," he declares, "predict that the future seat of empire in the production of iron and steel in America, will be within the triangle, at whose points are the cities of Cleveland, Pittsburg and Buffalo. The best market for choice farm products is where the swarming population earns large wages in the heat and glare of the furnaces and mills. Why do not the farmers of Ohio seize upon this opportunity and supply that market with the best butter and cheese that America has produced?" Here is where Mr. Brooks began to warm up and complain of the inactivity of our Ohio people.

"It is a reproach to them," says he. "that her grocers go to Central New York to buy cheese. It is a greater reproach to them that the wideawake farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota ship annually across the state of Ohio to Eastern cities, tens of thousands of tons of butter, a large part of which Ohio could put into market if she would, but which she will not do because her farmers are asleep while her Western neighbors are wide awake."

He calls upon the Ohio University to rouse the farmers of the state. It must teach them that a few good cows are his best investment. It must teach them that if one-half of the cows of the state were slaughtered at once, the owners would be richer, not because there would be fewer cows, but because one-half the cows in the state are not worth their keeping; in other words, they do not pay their board. This startling fact was not stumbled on, not guessed at; it was the result of a long-continued and careful test.

Especially important, concludes Mr. Brooks, will be the value of lessons in the art of butter and cheese making so that the young farmers' sons, having informed themselves on the practical and scientific side of dairying, may return and introduce methods and business ways which will soon turn years of loss into years of profit, and make farming pay and farmers happy.

GERMANS CELEBRATE.

The Emperor Sends Greetings to Bismarck.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION

The Twenty fifth Anniversary of the Formation of the Empire—The Destination of the Flying Squadron Still Secret—M. Floquet's Death.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The 25th anniversary of the formation of the German Empire was celebrated all over Germany. Emperor William made an address in the White Hall of the Castle, surrounded by his ministers of state generals of the army, admirals, kings and princes. William also sent an autograph letter to Bismarck thanking him for his illustrious services, and saying that a life-sized portrait would be sent to the ex-chancellor as a souvenir of his invaluable service to the Empire.

NOT GOING TO BERMUDA.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—[By Associated Press]—The admiralty department says the destination of flying squadron has not been determined, except that it is not going to Bermuda, nor any where in American waters at present.

THE ASHANTI WAR OVER.

ACCNA, Jan. 18.—[By Associated Press]—The Ashanti war is ended. The British occupied Coomassie, the capital, without opposition. Prince Henry, of Battenberg, and half of the white troops have returned to the coast.

ANOTHER BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

PEKIN, Jan. 18.—[By Associated Press.]—The British minister has presented his ultimatum to the Chinese Governor, demanding the opening of the West River.

M. FLOQUET DEAD.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—[By Associated Press.]—M. Floquet, ex-minister of the interior, is dead.

WE BOSS THE AMERICAS

In a Resolution Adopted by Senate Foreign Committee.

MONROE DOCTRINE STRENGTHENED

The Resolution Declares That All Boundary Disputes on the American Continent Must Be Settled to Suit Us—May Cause Entanglements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The resolution drawn by Senator Davis and adopted by the senate committee on foreign affairs will prove to be a clear and strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine when its test is made public. It is a more forceful declaration than any that has been introduced in congress on this subject, and its terms are so explicit that they cannot be misunderstood. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as set forth in the resolution is held to be vital to the welfare of this country and the countries of the American continent. The doctrine, it is asserted, is now in force and has been in force ever since it was established by President Monroe. The resolution declares it to mean that the acquisition by purchase, aggression or otherwise of any territory on the American continent by a foreign power is an unfriendly act, and such acquisition will not be permitted by the United States.

The most important feature is that which touches upon a new phase of the Venezuelan question in the report that England and Venezuela may reach an agreement, and that English money will settle the boundary dispute. The resolution declares that in case boundary disputes on the American continent between foreign governments and American governments are decided by arbitration, agreement, purchase, or in any manner whatever, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated in such arbitration or agreement. In fact, it means that arbitration or agreement between foreign governments and governments on the American continent as to boundary disputes cannot become binding or effective unless sanctioned by the United States, and that the government is satisfied that no part of the American continent has been ceded to a foreign power by such arbitration or agreement. This practically makes the United States the arbitrator between foreign governments and those of the American continent in all boundary disputes.

This portion of the resolution is considered most important and far-reaching in its effects. It caused misapprehension among some members of the committee, as it is claimed that it may lead to many entanglements. On the other hand, the supporters of the resolution say that it leaves everything in the hands of the United States, where the final decision should be, and that the United States will interfere only when the Monroe doctrine has been violated.

The resolution is drawn with a view of covering every possible contingency that may arise in boundary disputes, or the acquisition, or the sale of territory by one foreign government to another on the American continent or islands that are considered a part of the western hemisphere.

THE PENSION BILL PASSED.

Some Amendments Not Allowed Will Be Reported In Another Form.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The house has passed the pension appropriation bill, to the consideration of which it has devoted the entire week, and then adjourned until Monday. Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) raised points of order against all new legislation proposed in the way of amendments, such as that looking to making a pension a "vested right," etc., and Mr. Dingley of Maine, who was in the chair, sustained him. In this way the clause in the bill changing existing law so as to allow widows to obtain pensions under the act of 1890 whose net incomes did not exceed $500 per annum was stricken out.

Mr. Bartlett, however, did not raise the point against the provisions making pensions under the act of 1890 rejected, suspended or dismissed and afterward allowed to date from their first application.

It was announced in the debate that bills covering the amendments ruled out would be reported from the invalid pensions committee. The pension bill as passed carries $141,325,820, about $50,000 less than the estimate. The bill was passed 50 days ahead of any previous pension appropriation bill.

A PLEA FOR PENSIONERS.

The G. A. R. Committee Asks For Certain Legislation In Their Behalf.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Members of the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic have appeared before the house committee on invalid pensions. Those present included General Walker, commander-in-chief, ex-officio of the committee; General Robert Beath of Philadelphia and General Ketchum of Indiana.

All of the visitors addressed the committee and referred to what they said was the great unrest and fear existing among the pensioners of the country over the possibility of their pensions being reduced or cut off and pointed out the desirability of legislation more definitely and clearly defining the practice in the department in this respect. The committee also urged action by congress that will do away with much of the technicality that they say now exists in the prosecution of claims for pensions. The Pickler bill, which is designated to bring about the change desired by the Grand Army received the committee's endorsement.

Pope Hasn't Offered to Arbitrate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Cardinal Satolli has not tendered the services of Pope Leo as arbitrator in the Venezuelan controversy, nor has the cardinal received, up to this time, any intimation that he will be called upon to offer the services of the pope in that capacity. This is the answer given at the residence of the cardinal in response to inquiries as to the report in the London Chronicle that the pope had taken this step through the American delegate.

HARRISON

He States That He and Mrs. Dimmock Will Wed After Lent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Ex-President Harrison has announced that he and Mrs. Dimmock are engaged to be married. The marriage will not take place until after lent.

Mrs. Dimmick, to whom the president is engaged, is better known in Indianapolis and Washington than in New York. During the life of Mrs. Harrison who was her aunt, Mrs. Dimmick practically governed Mr. Harrison's household in Indianapolis and directed the household affairs of the white house during the period that Mrs. Harrison was ill and prior to her death. That Mrs. Dimmick was a favorite with the then president in Washington is without a doubt. At all state functions she received, with Mrs. Harrison, when alive, and acting in her place when she was sick. It is understood that the step was not taken by General Harrison without consulting his children, of whom he is very fond. Mrs. Dimmick is 40 years of age, tall and a strikingly handsome brunette.

MRS. DIMMICK.

The ex-president will probably leave for Indianapolis on Monday, returning to Washington in time to argue the Stanford law suit.

TWO CAR CLEANER KILLED.

An Engine Runs Into a Crowd in New York. Two Injured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A light engine ran into a crowd of car cleaners who were walking the tracks on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at One Hundred and Forty second street, killing two women and injuring two other women and a man so badly they will probably die. This is the list of dead and injured.

The dead are: Lizzie Becker, 30 years old, and Delia Mahan, 36 years old.

The injured are: Maria Druff, 65 years old, internal injury; Maggie Tracey, 35 years old, right leg cut off, and Louis Yender of 449 West Forty-second street, both legs broken.

A West Virginian Promoted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Blaine W Taylor of West Virginia has been appointed chief clerk of the postoffice department. He has held the office of superintendent of the division of postoffice supplies since the beginning of this administration.

A Mayor Burns Bibles

LIMA, Peru, Jan 18.—The mayor of San Miguel has seized and caused to be burned in the public square of the city all the Bibles and stock of the local agent of the American Bible society.

HIS REAL MISSION HERE

Frederick Dilcher and His Work Among the Miners.

HIS SUCCESS AS AN ORGANIZER.

A Quiet Effort on the Part of the National Miners' Organization to Recover Lost Ground in the Massillon District—Will the Independent Organization Yield?

When Frederick Dilcher, member of the executive board of the U. M. W of A., said that he had come to the Massillon district "to see the boys," he spoke the truth, although he did not say what he intended to accomplish by this meeting. But he has seen and his real mission here is now plainly apparent to all. He has met the miners employed at the Krause mine No. 2, and they, by a substantially unanimous vote, have decided to again unite with the national organization.

News of similar meetings throughout the valley has reached town and it is evident that Mr. Dilcher's efforts have not been in vain. Mr. Dilcher, in company with M. D. Ratchford and John McBride went to Canton this morning, and in a hurried conversation, while aboard a moving car, Mr. Dilcher admitted that his real object in coming to these parts was to endeavor to induce the seceders to return to the national fold and that he was quite satisfied with his work.

"Had Mr Dilcher's coming to the Massillon district anything to do with the failure of the local miners to hold their annual convention?" is a question which is greatly agitating some people at present.

Mr. Dilcher had been in the district for a week at that time, and though the call for the convention had been extensively advertised, not enough delegates reported to form a quorum. Some of the miners now believe that after listening to Mr. Dilcher's arguments, the employes of these unrepresented mines, having grown tired of their independent union refused to send delegates to the convention.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan 16.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 70@71c, No 2 red 69@70c.

CORN—New No. 2 yellow car, 35½@36c, new No. 2 shelled, 32@32½c; high mixed shelled, 31@31½c; mixed car, 34@34.

OATS—No 1 white, 24½@25c, No 2 do 24@24½c; extra No 3 white, 22@22½c; light mixed, 21@21½c.

HAY—No 1 timothy, $17 00@17 25, No 2 timothy, $16 25@16 50, mixed clover, $14 50@14 75; packing, $9 50@10 00. No 1 feeding prairie, $13 25@13 50, wagon hay $18 00@19 00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 26@27c; Ohio fancy creamery, 23@24c; fancy country roll, 14@16c, low grade and cooking, 7@10c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, September make, full cream, large size, 10½@11c; New York flats, 11½@12c, fancy Ohio's, September make, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12½@13c; limburger, 11@11½c, Ohio Swiss in tubs, 11½@12c. Swiss, in square blocks, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 21@22c; cold storage, 17@18c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 60@70c per pair; live chickens, small, 40@50c; spring chickens, 45@55c, as to size, dressed chickens, 10@12c per pound; live ducks 75@80c per pair; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound, dressed, 13@14c, live geese, $1 00@1 25 per pair.

GAME—Rabbits, 30@35c per pair, quail, $1 75@2 00 per dozen, pheasants, $5 50@6 00 per dozen; squirrels, 50@75c per dozen; grouse, $6 00@7 00 per dozen; venison, whole 12@18c, saddles, 17@18c.

PITTSBURG, Jan 16.

CATTLE—Receipts light, market steady; prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Prime, $4 40@4 75 good $4 20@4 40, good butchers, $3 80@4 10; rough fat $3 00@3 80; bulls, cows and stags, $1 50@3 30, feeders, $3 25@3 80, fresh cows and springers $15 00@40 00.

HOGS—Receipts light, demand good, market steady, medium weights selling best. We quote as follows: Prime light and pigs, $3 95@4 05, medium weights, $4 05@4 10; heavy hogs, $3 80@3 90, roughs, $3 00@3 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light; demand fair, market steady. We quote the following prices: Export wethers, $3 60@3 80, prime sheep, $3 40@3 50; good, $3 00@3 25; fair, $2 25@2 75, common, $1 75@2 00, culls, 75c@1 25. Lambs $2 50@4 90. Veal calves, $5 50@6 00, heavy and thin calves, $2 50@3 50.

CINCINNATI, Jan 16.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $3 50@4 00. Receipts 6,800 head, shipments, 3,600 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2 50@4 15. Receipts, 600 head, shipments, 200 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep easy at $1 25@3 50. Receipts, 300 head; shipments 600 head. Lambs, quiet at $4 00@4 75.

NEW YORK Jan 16.

WHEAT—Spot market dull. No 2 red, 70¼; No 1 hard, 70¼c.

CORN—Spot market quiet. No 2, 35¾@35½c.

OATS—Spot market dull. No 2 24c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American refrigerator beef at 7@8c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep dull and weak; common to choice, $2 50@3 87½; culls, $1 75 per head. Lambs, $4 40@5 12½ for medium to prime.

HOGS—Market nominal at $3 75@4 15.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date January 20, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat, per bushel (old)	65
Rye per bushel	40
Oats	20-22
Corn	30-32
Barley	60
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$3 50-3 80
Timothy Seed	$1 50-$1 80
Bran, per 100 lbs.	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$14 00-16 00

PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs per dozen	20
Lard, per pound	7
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	60
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 90-2 10
Potatoes	25
Onions	25
Apples	60
Evaporated Apples, choice	10-11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt per barrel	$1 00-$1 20

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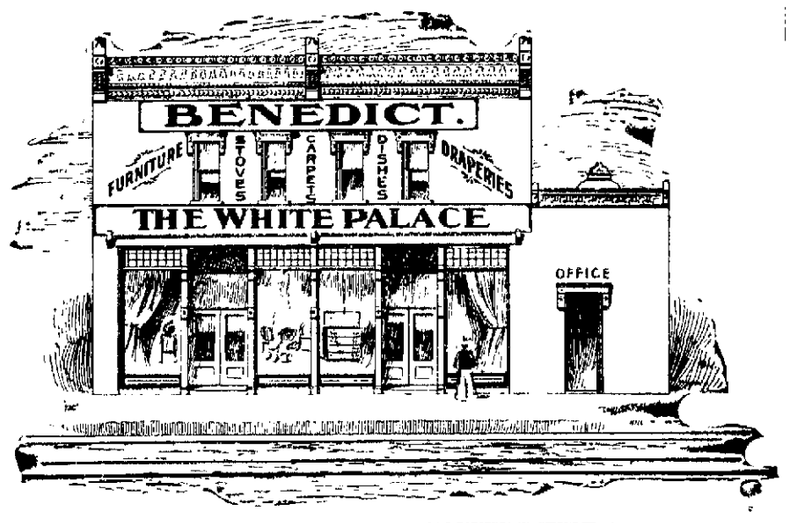
One Dollar for 75c.



Clearance Sale!

JANUARY

63 and 65 South Erie Street.

GREAT BIG

Irresistible Temptations!

Our big sales are the great achievement of the hour, the accomplishment of the most modern successful merchandising. It is sales like this one that has made our store so famous.

One Carload of New Carpets Just Received.

The Brightest, the Best, the Handsomest Patterns you ever looked upon.

SEE OUR WINDOWS!

AUCTION! At 42-44, the old stand, Saturday afternoon and evening, the 18th, also Monday evening, the 20th.

BENEDICT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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A $100,000,000 JOB.

IT WILL COST THIS SUM TO FIX UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

But Uncle Sam Has Still Seventy Millions or More to Spend—Senator Matthew Quay Said to Favor Big River and Harbor Appropriations.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The recent floods in the Mississippi river, in which a rise of 22 feet in two days was recorded at St. Louis and a similar one at Cairo soon after, was in reality far more startling to read about than it was in any potentiality of evil. The telegraphic reports of the weather bureau from all parts of the country showed conclusively that it was a local matter and not likely to do great damage.

Certain other recent reports, however, together with the floods, have served to attract attention to the great $100,000,000 job to which the United States government is committed in the work of the Mississippi river commission, and this is perhaps fortunate. It is certainly timely, as congress will be called on before the end of the present session to provide further funds for the use of the commission.

Senator Quay's Projects.

First of these is the recent declaration (reported) of Senator Matthew Quay that he is in favor of liberal appropriations for river improvements. He favors the expenditure of $50,000,000 in the construction of dams in the Ohio and the upper Mississippi, where 68 different dams are proposed, and he would have half as much again spent in kindred work elsewhere.

Next comes the report that outside the mouth of the Eads jetties, in the South pass, through the delta, there has formed the great bar which was foretold by engineers when the construction of the jetties was begun. It was even then recognized by the best engineers—though Captain Eads never acknowledged it—that even if he should secure enough "scour" between his jetties to carry the silt out to sea, and so prevent its choking the channel, it would drop to the bottom outside and form the bar which now exists.

The Eads jetties, however, are not a part of the work of the Mississippi river commission, and the fact that they will have to be extended for a very consid-

SENATOR MATTHEW QUAY

erable distance farther out to sea in order to maintain their usefulness is interesting to the commissioners only in the sense that it shows something of the practical working of the theory on which their operations are conducted.

Power of the Commission.

Originally they were empowered only to improve the channel of the river, that being a work clearly within the scope of the general government. It was held at first that the building of the levees to prevent local overflows was purely a local work and should not be paid for by a taxation of the whole nation. Now, however, and for a number of years past, their powers have been larger, and they build or repair levees wherever in their judgment it is necessary. There has been a deal of protest against this on constitutional grounds, but none of it has been effectual, and, as a matter of fact, nearly $10,000,000 has been expended of United States money by the commission in the construction of levees.

This may not seem startling when it is recalled that when President Hayes appointed the original commissioners it was estimated that the expense of their work would "not exceed $16,000,000." But as levees were not embraced in that estimate, and as the estimate even on the original work is now acknowledged to have been too small, it is plain that the expense to which Uncle Sam is committed is something enormous even for a nation as rich as ours is. Some details of this expense up to date and of the formation of the commission may be interesting.

The commission is composed of seven members. Three are United States army officers of reputation as practical engineers, one is a member of the coast and geodetic survey and three are civilians. Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Gillespie is the present president, he having succeeded General Comstock. His army associates are Major Hanbury and Lieutenant Colonel Stickney. Mr. Whiting represents the coast survey, and the civilians are Mr. B. M. Harrod of Louisiana, Mr. Robert S. Taylor of Indiana and Mr. Henry Flad of St. Louis. The commission was created by act of congress in June, 1879, and was directed to "report in full on the practicability, feasibility and probable cost of the various plans known as the jetty system, the levee system and the outlet system, as well as upon such others as they deem necessary." Such a report was made, and the work of the commission was projected and has been prosecuted on the revetment system, which may be roughly described as a modification of the jetty system and analagous to it. But, as was said, the levee system has been added to this, and this addition, it is claimed, is the reason of the enormous increase in the estimate of the total cost of the work when it shall be completed, if, indeed, it should ever be possible to bring it to a state of completion.

For it has now been recognized that $100,000,000 is a moderate estimate of this ultimate cost, and even that amount is considered by some of the most conservative engineers in the country to be entirely inadequate. Moreover, when the work shall be completed, it will require constant repairs and close and costly supervision to keep it in order and maintain the effectiveness which is hoped for by those who believe in the commission's theories. As has been intimated, there are very many engineers who do not believe in these theories, and who look upon the work as comparatively useless and the money as practically thrown away.

Present Status of the Matter.

As a matter of course this money has not been and will not be appropriated in a lump sum, nor is the work expected to be complete for many years to come. Up to 1892 there had been about $20,000,000 appropriated and expended, but $1,000,000 of this was for surveys, examinations and the like and has never been reckoned in the total of moneys appropriated for the actual work of construction. The $19,000,000 that had been at different times set aside for that purpose was practically exhausted when the river and harbor bill came up for consideration in 1892, and one item of that bill as it was finally passed and became a law provided for the appropriation of $10,000,000 more, making a total of $29,000,000 appropriated up to the present time, exclusive of the expenses of the surveys.

This $10,000,000, appropriated in 1892, was not made immediately available for the commission, but was set aside in four equal, annual sums, one for each fiscal year up to and including the present one, which expires next June. And it must be explained that there is now remaining an unexpended balance of about $2,000,000, which is ample, if not more than sufficient, to carry on the work now in progress until the expiration of the year.

The present congress, therefore, has to consider the question of how much money to set aside in the river and harbor bill for the prosecution of this vast work, which has cost $30,000,000 and is expected to cost $70,000,000 more. The 17 years already consumed may not be any ground for estimating the time required for completing the work, as that may be pushed more rapidly or more slowly according to the will of congress. Senator Quay's utterance is therefore seen to be significant and important. It is pleasant to recall the fact that no misuse of money has ever been charged against any one in connection with the commission. JOHN ESTERBROOK.

ON THE STRAND.

Sauntering Through the Most Wonderful Thoroughfare In the World.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Jan. 6.—There is a saying to the effect that every one who is any one will be found at some time or another on the Strand. And I believe this saying to be true, for in no thoroughfare in the world will you meet so many distinguished, interesting and wandering persons in the same lapse of time.

Yes; here comes every one who is any one. They may not come today or tomorrow, or next week, or next month, but they will probably come next year or after.

Here walks London, nay, here walks the world—statesman, laborer, pure woman, low woman, actor, artist—aye, all the human types and their variations pass you by. You gaze upon the index of the civilization of the world. You look upon the faces of those that build and weave, those that destroy and rend, those that idle and enjoy. You look upon your kind as it appears in all its growths and development and progressions and degenerations.

Here is your mighty, who has swerved and spanned immense rivers, who has chained lightning, who has pierced the bowels of earth, who has conquered elements and oceans. Here is your cruel, who has slain its kind. Here is your noble and grand, who has died for its kind. They walk by you. They carry the mark of their deeds and what will be their deeds in their faces. Here are nobleness and meanness and capacity and impotence.

You think of the old civilization that sank long, long ago into the sea of oblivion. You wonder if they had a street such as this in their town of towns—a world street that told of the time, and the tone, and the temper of its civilization.

Was there such a street in Babylon, or in Rhages, or in world conquering Rome? If there was, how did the people look in it? What was the dominant expression in their faces? How would they look if you were to suddenly see them thronging past you now?

And thus you dreamily put questions to yourself, and you think and speculate as you pass on—on, on in the flow of this sea of humans; on, on with those beings who are at once your fellows and not your fellows. You feel more alone than if you were in the middle of a broad desert, for here is taken away from you some of the sense of your individuality. If you met a stranger in a desert, you might speak to him, but here you must not. It is not according to the code. In the desert you may act according to the sublime code laid down by Christ; here you must act according to the vile code laid down by fear, distrust and the loathsome lusting after gold.

But still, to be just and fair, there is another side to man as he hurries along the Strand, a fine side. Note how quickly he will fly to the assistance of any one who suddenly meets with an accident. See how he will interfere if any one is maltreating or robbing another. He will do and help to his utmost. If you study man in these grand moments, you will like and love and feel proud of him, paradox though he be.

BART KENNEDY.

Carlyle's "Most Fool" Phrase.

Where, how and when did Carlyle declare that his countrymen were "mostly fools?" According to Mr. Justin McCarthy, in an article in this paper, as also, rather curiously, according to Mr. Francis Espinasse in his recently reprinted articles from The Bookman, it was in an appeal (printed in The Spectator) to Lord John Russell, then premier, to do something for the industrial improvement of Ireland. According to fact, however, it was in the "Latter Day Pamphlets," in the chapter on parliaments. In the appeal to Lord John Russell Carlyle merely speaks of his countrymen as "twenty-seven millions, many of whom are fools;" in the "Latter Day Pamphlets," in the chapter on parliaments, he says:

"Consider, in fact, a body of 658 miscellaneous persons set to consult about business, with 27,000,000, mostly fools, assiduously listening to them and checking and criticising them—was there ever since the world began, will there ever be till the world end, any business accomplished in these circumstances?"—Westminster Gazette.

A Philanthropist.

"I have always read," soliloquized the kind hearted man, "that the most dangerous place in a railway car going at full speed is a seat near the stove. In the event of a collision the occupant of such a seat is either thrown with great violence against the stove or crushed by the telescoping of the cars and slowly burned to death. I will keep the dangerous seat I am occupying here near the stove. I will not expose that lady standing up in the aisle to the risk of death or lasting disfigurement."

And with heroic self sacrifice the kind hearted man kept his seat and went on reading his paper.—Chicago Tribune.

A Sympathetic Child.

His Mother—You see, your grandpapa is very sick. Say something to him.

The Son—Grandpa, would you like to have soldiers at your funeral?—L'Illustration.

Talmage Now Reigns Supreme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The agreement between the co-pastors of the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage and Rev. Adolos Allen, has been settled by the church session calling for Mr. Allen's resignation.

To Promote the Interests of Silver.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 18.—An executive committee of nine, representing different political parties, has been appointed by the free silver conference, who will carry on the work of organization and education.

RHODES IS NOT AFRAID.

Declared He Would Meet His Detractors Without Flinching.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former premier of Cape Colony, was interviewed previous to sailing for England and said: "I am no coward; I shall not resign my seat in parliament, but shall meet my detractors. I shall be satisfied if civil rights are granted to the Uitlanders.

"I intend to be present at the annual meeting of the Chartered company in London, when I shall address the shareholders on recent events."

After the Populist Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Representatives from this city, Indianapolis and Milwaukee have made arguments before the Populist national committee for the national convention. It has practically been decided to call the convention to meet July 21 and to fix the representation at one delegate for each United States senator and congressman and one for each 2,000 votes cast by the Populists at the last national election.

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Farm and Household Novelties.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

Reading for the Home

The Publishers of The Weekly Independent

Have entered into an arrangement whereby they are enabled to give to ever new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews, without extra cost, two excellent monthly journals

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—AND—

WOMANKIND.

The opportunity to procure the three productions will last but a short time, and the opportunity should not be lost.

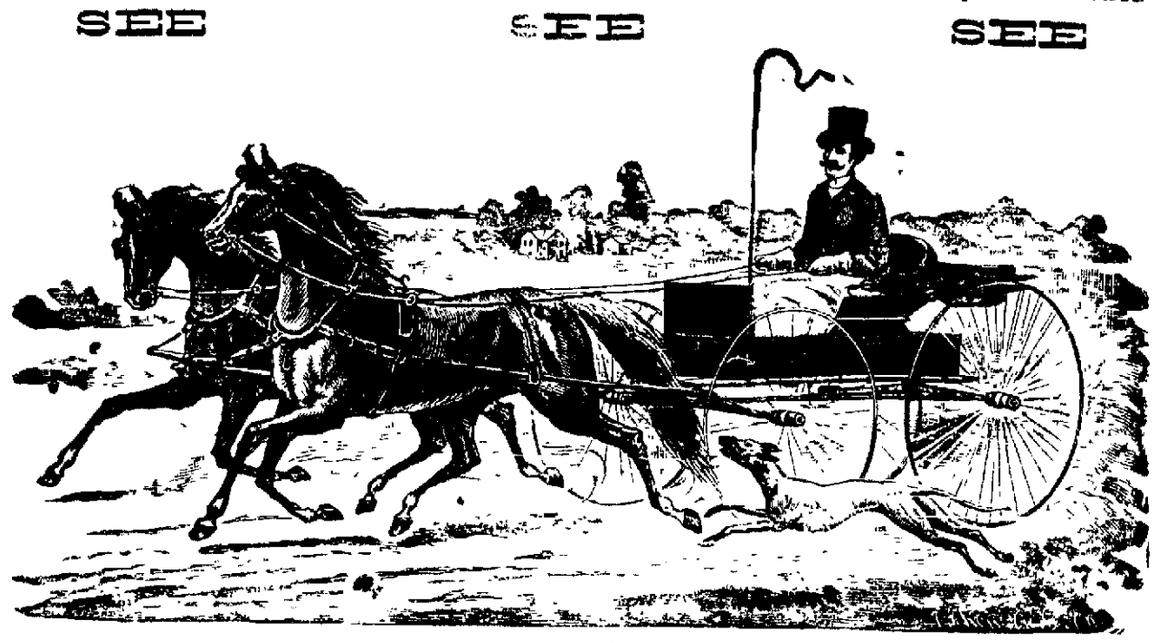
THE INDEPENDENT CO

MASSILLON, O.

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE SEE SEE



How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building. Our Repair Department is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 192.

PERRY H. YOUNG

Close Out We Must. Close Out We Will

Clearance Sales Swamped! Fire Sales Not It It!

Our time with you is getting short and we must dispose of our goods at once, therefore

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, We Commence the GREATEST DRESS GOODS SALE

ever held in this section. Come and surprise yourself. 100 pieces of our

Best Dress Goods, Consisting of Broadcloths, Serges, Plaids, Henriettas, Cashmeres

etc. Values ranging from 75c to $1.25, all go at the ridiculously low price, 50c a Yard. Go they must.

Think of it, you get a good fine dress for the price of a cheap one. Now it remains for you to be up and moving, if you don't some one else will, as no one seeing these goods will hesitate for a moment. It will be a case of speak quick. We ask no one to buy, but want everybody to come and see.

CRONE'S CLOSING OUT SALE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Oertle, in Young street, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Hemal, of Center street, a daughter.

J. C. Sear, of Akron, will succeed Assistant Superintendent Aimer, of the Prudential Insurance Company of this city.

Mrs. Catharine Poorman, mother of Mrs. W. Graham, died very suddenly at her home in Camp Creek, Friday evening.

Representative Wilhelm has introduced a bill providing for the distribution of Volume 12 of the roster of Ohio soldiers.

Isaac Newman, an aged and respectable resident of Canton, died this morning at the home of his daughter in West Fourth street.

Invitations have been received in this city for a grand ball to be given by Miss Estella Wernet, at Wernet's hall, Canton, next Thursday evening.

The Conrad accommodated over eighty guests last night. The transient business is gradually growing better. Several applied for rooms who could not be accommodated

Solomon Margolies and family, formerly of New York city, now reside at 72 Oak street in this city. Mr. Margolies is a brother of Meyer Margolies, of this city, and he expects to embark in the dry goods business here.

Mrs. Hannah Edmondson and little son Wesley, of Cleveland, who have been visiting friends at New Berlin the past two weeks, are now the guests of Mrs. Edmondson's mother, Mrs G. W. Bowman, corner Charles and West streets.

Massillon also fares well in the arrangement of state senate committees. Senator Williams is placed on the finance committee, where he can be of untold service. He is also chairman of the committee on insurance and a member of the committees on manufactures and commerce, and revision.

Henry Vincent, who has succeeded Carl Browne, as J. S. Coxey's political manager, is in St. Louis, where the People's party committee are in session to determine the place for holding the next convention. Mr. Vincent thinks that the convention will be held in Chicago.

J. B. Aimer will leave today for Elgin, Ill., to take charge of the Prudential Insurance Company's office in that city. Mrs. Aimer will follow in a few weeks. Mr. Aimer has had charge of the local office for three years and conducted a successful business. His efforts at Elgin will no doubt be crowned with as much success.

The date of the complimentary recital to be given by Mr. A. B Bender, at the home of Mr. Peter Gribble, in Plum street, is announced for Tuesday evening, January 28. Mr. Bender as pianist will be assisted by Miss Bessie Barney, of Cleveland, Miss Lida McBride, Mr. Harold Howald and a few of his pupils. The programme will be published next week.

"There are not nearly so many public sales this winter as last," said a man who should know. "My business requires me to attend about all of them. In the fall of '94 and winter of '95 I attended sixty five. In the corresponding period, one year later, there have not been half so many. I guess the farmers of this vicinity feel easier financially than they did."

"We have the best city clerk we have had in twenty years," remarked Clement Russell, this morning. "He keeps the books of the city in good shape and transacts business according to law. It is a gratifying fact, too, that at last a board of revision has been organized. The municipal code has authorized one for a quarter of a century, but it has never before been possible to get it formed."

A dispatch to THE INDEPENDENT from J. S. Libornio, leader of Hawaiian band, says that Oscar Bernard will return on Monday bringing with him the instruments borrowed of the Massillon bands. Members of the local organizations have been uneasy for several days and sent a man to Beaver Falls today, with orders to secure their instruments, believing that they had permitted the strangers to have them long enough.

Miss Wales pleasantly entertained a party of ladies Thursday afternoon, at progressive euchre, in honor of Miss McCallam, of Pittsburg. There were seven tables, and twelve games were played. Miss Laura Russell took the first prize, a pair of silver scissors, and Miss Kuhn the second, a Delft plate. The consolation, a bottle of perfume, was drawn by Miss Allen, of Canton. The out of town people present were: Miss McCallam, of Pittsburg; Miss Ratliff, of Warren, O., Miss Ames, of Boston; Miss Jackson, of Philadelphia, and Miss Wikidal, Miss Phillips, Miss Allen and Miss Harter, of Canton.

Mrs. Rose Fiegenschuh died Friday morning at 2 o'clock at the home of her son, Charles Fiegenschuh, in Canton, of dropsy. Mrs. Fiegenschuh was 72 years of age and was the mother of six children, he husband having died some years ago. She was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country in 1852. Mrs. Fiegenschuh was well known in Canton, Massillon and West Brookfield, having at various times been a resident of all three towns. The funeral took place from St. Barbara's church in West Brookfield at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The ladies of St. Paul's and Faith Lutheran churches have been successful in securing the Rev. M. R Walter to lecture at St. Paul's church on next Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Cemetery Association. His subject will be "Nerve Force and Morality." This lecture will not be found a dry treatise, as the title might indicate, but while it will teach wholesome truths, it will bubble over with the inborn wit and humor of the lecturer. Those who have heard it are most anxious to hear it again. There will be no admission fee charged, but a collection will be taken and it is hoped that for the sake of the object, as well as the good that may be derived from the lecture, that it will be well patronized by our people. Mr. Walter's lecture at Faith church of the same date is cancelled.

A CARNIVAL OF WINTER FUN.

Rex Borealis Will Reign In St. Paul For 9 Days.

WILL BE INSTALLED JAN. 21.

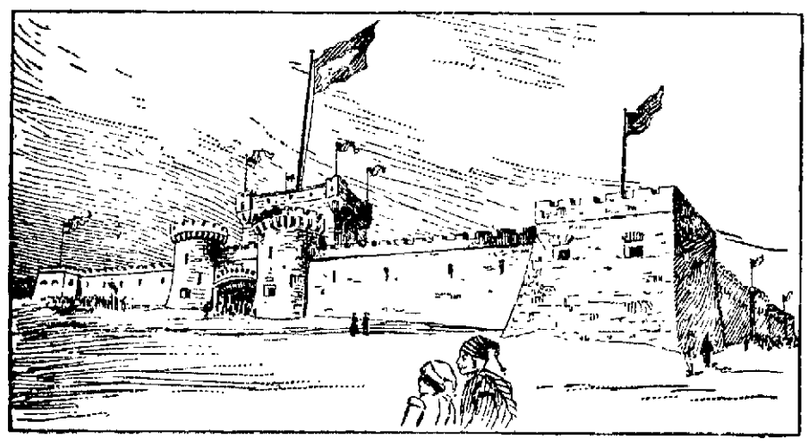
Cold Weather Sports of All Kinds Will Be Indulged In.

There Will Be a Big Curling Bonspiel, a Tournament of Skating Races Under the Direction of the National Amateur Skating Association, Tobogganing, Coasting and Ski Races—Over One Hundred Carnival Clubs Will Parade In Brilliant Costumes, and the Fort Will Be Stormed by the Fire King, Who Will Wind Up the Fun In a Big Blaze of Light.

The people of St. Paul intend to have lots of fun this winter. They are going to have a nine days' carnival, beginning Jan. 31, which is expected to eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in this country. Winter sports of every conceivable variety are to be indulged in, and for a whole week the city will take a holiday.

For two months the preparations have been under way, and the original plan has been elaborated until it has assumed remarkable proportions. The carnival is to be opened with a parade of clubs in fancy dress. Following this will be a succession of winter sports that will afford entertainment for thousands of spectators. There will be skating races by famous amateur and professional champions, a big curling bonspiel in which some of the best clubs in the country will contest, ice yacht races, snowshoeing, polo matches, ski races and tobogganing.

Several hundred real live Indians from the government reservations will take part. They are to live in wigwams and will add a picturesque effect to the occasion. The scene of the carnival is to be in Aurora park, which can be conveniently reached from all parts of the city. At the park entrance stands Fort Carnival, which is now almost completed. This is a real fort with towers, battlements, embrasures and an imposing sally port. The walls extend for 600 feet along the front and 300 feet along the sides. The entrance to the fort is built up of ice blocks, but the walls are of wood covered with tee. The park fence will be covered with evergreens and then sprayed with water. Thus a beautiful effect will be produced if the weather is cold enough.



FORT CARNIVAL AT ST. PAUL.

In the rear of the fort has been constructed a wooden blockhouse of the old frontier type. Inside the fort Rex Borealis, who is to be king of the carnival, will be installed with his suit and will take charge of the amusements. The fort will twice be stormed by the Fire King, who will have as his assistant cohorts an army composed of carnival clubs. On the second storming Rex Borealis is to abandon his fort, when the Fire King will enter, and then the blockhouse will be burned. This will be the grand windup of the carnival.

The Street Parade.

The street parade which will mark the opening promises to be a brilliant affair. About 30 organizations are to take part, and handsome prizes are to be distributed to those making the finest appearance. The Boston club was one of the first to be organized this winter. It has several hundred members, and they are already well drilled. The Boston's uniform consists of red mackinaw, with black trimmings. They wear knickerbockers, black stockings, a black and red cap and carry torches. A brass band always accompanies them.

The Minnehaha Skating club is composed entirely of young ladies, and their uniform is also of red and black. The Red Men have the most elaborate uniform and perhaps the most unique. They turn out 800 strong attired in buckskin, warpaint and feather headdresses fashioned after the attire of a Sioux buck ready for the warpath.

The Elks have adopted a very showy costume. It consists of a purple coat and knickerbockers, white sash, with purple stockings and purple toque. The members of various military companies have organized a militia club and have adopted a handsome uniform. Clubs have been formed by the Pythians and other secret orders, while many clubs that have taken part in former carnivals have been reorganized. The St. George, the Lafayette, the Columbias and other clubs have cut quite a figure in other years and will reappear in costumes just as gorgeous as ever. Clubs from Duluth, St. Louis, Montreal and even some from the eastern states have sent word that they were coming. Minneapolis will send several thousand in uniform. Most of these will be flambeau or torch clubs and will bring bands or drum corps, so that a big parade is expected. There will be competitive drills open to the world, and over $2,500 in cash prizes has been offered.

At least three big floats will appear in the parade. First will come that of the carnival queen. A beautiful St. Paul woman has been chosen to represent the spirit of the carnival, and she will be enthroned on an artistic creation. Borealis Rex will have a float all to himself. Judge Flandreau of St. Paul is to be the temporary monarch of the occasion. The Fire King is to be impersonated by Hon. William H. Eustis of Minneapolis. Each of these two dignitaries is to be accompanied by a gorgeous staff and a long string of retainers.

Real Indians Will Storm the Fort.

A band of Sioux Indians from Dakota, a band of Chippewas and a band of Fond du Lac Indians from the reservations will also take part in the street parades. One of the features will be a street masquerade at which the high jinks accompanying the Mardi Gras in New Orleans will probably be reproduced.

On Tuesday, Jan. 31, after a grand parade in which all the clubs and associations will be in line, Fort Carnival will be formally dedicated, Borealis Rex will be installed, and the carnival will be opened. From that time on until the Fire King captures the fortifications sports of all kinds will be the order. The curling bonspiel will last for several days, and many clubs will contest. It is expected that a greater number of enthusiastic experts in this good old Scotch game will get together during this week than were ever before assembled in America. The curlers who attend the national events at Duluth will be present, as well as many from New York and other eastern cities who do not usually travel far to play.

The races of the National Amateur Skating association will insure the attendance of some of the best skaters in the country. The Donoghue brothers, Johnson and other champions will probably meet. For the skating races a track nine feet wide with five laps to the mile has been constructed, and some records may be broken. Every facility for observing the races will be furnished for spectators.

The Indian sports and exercises will be one of the most unique features of the carnivals. A pony race between Sioux and Fond du Lac Indians and snowshoe races will be something entirely novel to many of those who attend. The Sioux are to hold their annual sun dance, too, by special permission of the Indian commissioners, who allow the Indians to indulge in these wild orgies but once a year.

All Kinds of Winter Sports.

A track for the ski runners has been made, and the persons who want to indulge in this exciting Norwegian sport will find plenty of opportunity. Then there will be lots of tobogganing. Three or four long slides with steep plunges have been erected inside the grounds so that thousands may enjoy this blood stirring fun. Courses for sled coasting have also been marked out, and a number of streets will be closed so that the boys and girls may take long slides without danger.

Games of football, polo and hockey will be played at intervals, and there will be plenty of surface for skating. Exhibitions in fancy skating will be given during the week. A fox hunt and a cake walk, somewhat unusual events for a winter carnival, are on the programme.

The storming of the fort will be the occasion for a big pyrotechnic display. The fireworks will be in the hands of the Red Men. The genuine Indians will also take part in the white man's wardance. They will be liberally supplied with blank cartridges, and with their guns, revolvers and warwhoops will make the scene a most realistic one.

Inside the fortress will be the Indian village, where the braves will live during carnival week in true Indian style. There will be a restaurant in the fort and other arrangements for the comfort of visitors. The blockhouse, which is to be burned after the final storming, is to be used as a headquarters for the officials of the carnival association. This will be built just inside the fortifications opposite the main entrance.

Some of the features of the carnival are to take place in the city proper. There will be a big masquerade ball, a benefit theatrical performance and a smoking concert. The Commercial club and other permanent organizations will entertain extensively, and altogether St. Paul will be a very lively place while King carnival holds sway.

The Crusaders and the French.

Like the revolution of 1789, the crusades were essentially French in their inception and mainly French in their execution. But, like the great revolution, they affected other lands profoundly. In France toward the close of the eleventh century population was constantly tending to outgrow the actual produce, if not the latent capacity, of the soil. Hence for 80 years before the first crusade she had been sending out swarms of adventurers to south and north and east. Nor were these movements confined to the greater expeditions such as those which, under Robert Guiscard, conquered southern Italy, or, under William of Normandy, conquered southern Britain. Already in 1018 had Roger de Toeny left his Norman home "to slay the Saracen in Spain." There, too, half a century later, wandered his son Ralph, the standard bearer of the same duchy—the hero who refused to carry the duke's banner at Hastings on the plea that his right hand could find better work upon that fateful day.

To Spain, too, went William of Aquitaine, with many a southern knight, to win Barbasto from the Moors. Nor could the first crusade itself entirely turn men's thoughts from the Ebro to the Jordan. Twice in the course of a long life did the ex-crusader Rotrode, count of Montaigne, the stepson of our English Henry I, go there to help his cousin, King Alfonso. It was a French noble who laid the foundations of modern Portugal. It was a Norman knight who rebuilt the ruined city of Tarragona, and it was a Norman lady who, like a second Camilla, clad in a coat of mail and warrior's helmet, paced the city ramparts in her lord's absence to guard them from surprise.—Scottish Review.

Popularity.

It is a humiliating consideration for the most popular man that, allowing him a circle of acquaintances of some 30,000 individuals, there still remains in the world about 1,445,920,000 who do not know or care a pin about him.—New York Advertiser.

CAMPOS IS REMOVED.

Havana Protests Cause Spanish Cabinet to Act.

A TYRANT IS HIS SUCCESSOR.

Polavieja's Appointment Likely to Drive Many to the Rebels' Standard - Campos Admits He Has Been Unsuccessful—Insurgents Having Their Own Way.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The cabinet has decided to appoint General Polavieja to replace Martinez Campos, who is ill, as captain general of the Spanish forces in Cuba and governor general of the island.

A Havana special says: A number of private telegrams have been received from Madrid, containing the information that the government of Spain still has great confidence in the captain general. At the same time, it is stated that it seemed from the trend of public opinion that a change in the military and political proceedings in Cuba was desirable.

Campos' removal is no doubt due to the fact that the newspapers would no longer be controlled by the press censor, and had printed strong editorial articles reflecting upon Campos. Repeated dispatches had been sent to Madrid by some of the most influential party leaders in Cuba, demanding Campo's recall. Although the Spaniards have loyally stood by him, the wholesale destruction of property and the failure of the Spanish troops to bring the rebels to a decisive encounter brought affairs to a climax.

The captain general, talking over the situation with a friend, is reported to have said: "I have done the best I could under the circumstances, and nobody but myself has a full knowledge of the difficulties I have labored under. Had I been successful there would have been nothing but praise. I have been unsuccessful and there is nothing but blame. This is the way of the world, and I do not complain."

GENERAL CAMPOS.

The anxiety that is felt over the situation has paralyzed business, so that many commercial houses have closed their doors long before the usual hour. In the different business sections meetings were held, and a number of merchants expressed their views on the crisis.

There is little or nothing to be said regarding actual fighting except that the Spanish troops seem to be as far off as ever from cornering the insurgents and that the latter are still able to continue their movements around Havana with perfect immunity.

Although nothing definite has been reported from the second insurgent army under Rabi and Jose Maceo, advancing from the east, it is generally understood that this force is pushing steadily onward without any opposition to speak of, and that it is growing in numbers day by day.

General Polavieja, according to all reports, is an inhumane tyrant. It has been claimed by the Cubans when previous rumors of Polavieja's appointment to succeed Campos have been circulated, that his appointment would drive many residents of the island into the insurgent ranks who had hitherto refrained from joining, owing to the confidence that Campos would adhere strictly to all the rules of warfare in his operations against the insurgents.

Murdered For Their Money.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 18.—At Flynn's Lick, in Jackson county, five masked men entered the house of Joseph Day, an old farmer, who was reputed to have money hidden away. They hung Day and killed his wife for refusing to tell where their money was hid.

Unofficial Advances Made

LONDON, Jan 18. – The Chronicle hears that certain unofficial advances have been made between London and Washington with reference to Venezuela, but is unable to confirm the report.

Money Through Racing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—W J. Walford, manager of A. A Zimmerman, the bicyclist, announces that the champion's racing career will end when he leaves Australia.

Reserve Takes Another Drop.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The treasury has lost $1,051,000 in gold, principally for export, which leaves the reserve $53,762,678.

Legal Notice.

Charles Roup, residing at Sisterville, W. Virginia, that on the eighth day of January, A. D., 1896, Mary Roup filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark county, Ohio, being case number 11,104, praying for a divorce from said Charles Roup, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after February 26th, A. D., 1896.

WILLISON & DAY,
Attorneys for Mary Roup.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of Dominick Heinzer, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 9th day of January, 1896.

ROBINSON REINOEHL,
Administrator with will annexed.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Reinhard Keller, deceased—The undersigned have been appointed and qualified as executors of the estate of Reinhard Keller, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 14th day of January, A. D. 1896.

G. G. PAUL,
JOHN F. KELLER.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oliver Overholtz
vs.
John F. Nolian, et al, } Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, February 1st, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark and state of Ohio, and known as original lot No. 7, in Thos. B. George's addition to the city of Massillon, the aforesaid being same premises as described in Vol. 281, Page 497 of the Deeds of Records of Stark county, appraised at $700. Also nother tract being part of the south-east quarter of section No. 10, township No. 10 and range No. 9, of said Stark county, beginning at the north east corner of Whisler's land in the middle of the Canton and Massillon road, thence west 7 rods, thence north 22 and 6 7 (22 6 7 rods), to the piece of beginning, containing one acre of land Excepting from the last described parcel, the east one-half of said one acre lot deeded to Eli Leinger. Appraised at $250. Terms cash. Sale to commence at one o'clock, p m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

YOUNG & WANAMAKER and
U. S. G. JOHNSON, Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of John B. Snyder, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 28th day of December, 1895.

WILLIAM H. POORMAN,
Administrator.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p m., upon the premises in North Lawrence, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Stark, and state of Ohio; and being lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the village of Maple Grove, in North Lawrence township, Stark county, O., appraised at $60.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, one-third in one year, and one third in two years, from day of sale with interest, deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on premises sold.

JOHN L. WALTER,
Administrator of William Norman, deceased.

Divorce Notice.

Ida Butt, Plaintiff,
vs
Wm. H. Butt, Defend't. } DIVORCE CIVIL ACTION.

The said William H. Butt, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that said Ida Butt has this day filed her petition in the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said William H. Butt, in which she charges him with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty, and that said action will be for hearing as soon after the publication of this notice for six consecutive weeks from this date as counsel can be heard.

IDA BUTT,
By Robert H. Folger, her Atty.
January 10th, 1896.

Assignee's Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will, on Saturday, February 15, '96, at one o'clock, P. M., offer at public sale and outcry, at the Navarre house, in Navarre, Ohio, two (2) shares of stock in what is commonly called The Navarre Stoneware Company; the terms of said sale are cash, and said shares of stock being of the par value of Five hundred ($500 00) dollars each, are appraises at Four hundred and fifty ($450.00) dollars each and must be sold for at least two-thirds of the appraisement.

ALEXANDER GAIGER,
assignee of
Matthias Clemens.
J. J. Grant, Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Benjamin Thomas, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 11th day of January, 1896.

ANDREW WENSEL,
Administrator with will annexed.

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